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Hungary Ties Onto Axis; New England Airship Base May Be Selected by Navy

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 20, 1940

On Diplomatic Front: Hungary Joins Axis

Hungary became the fourth member of the Axis Military Alliance, signing the pact at Vienna. [Details and other developments: Page 4.]

Turkey through unofficial sources indicated that it would not approve of German troop movements through Bulgaria.

Rumania's Premier and four members of his Cabinet are to leave for Berlin tonight to confer with Reichsführer Hitler.

Switzerland dissolved the Nazi-style totalitarian "National Movement" which sought to form secret cells and its own strong-arm squads. [Details: Page 5.]

In New England: N. E. Airship Base Possible

Establishment of an air base for lighter-than-air craft in New England is being considered by the Navy, it was learned today as Commander C. E. Rosendahl, former commander of the Naval Air Base at Lakehurst, N. J., conferred with officials at the Boston Navy Yard regarding choice of a possible site. Commander Rosendahl is now in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Gov. George D. Aiken, Republican Senator-elect from Vermont, and Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R), whom he will succeed at Washington in January, separately assailed the G. O. P. leadership of their State and Nation. [Details: Page 11.]

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington from an adverse labor decision affecting its giant shipbuilding plants at Fore River and East Boston, Mass. [Details: Page 11.]

The French Consul at Boston ordered food sent to the relief of 1,500 fishermen marooned on the Island of Miquelon off Newfoundland since the defeat of France by Germany. [Details: Page 11.]

In the Far East: Chinese Blocked From Indo-China

A sealed border between China and French Indo-China has halted Chinese entry into the French colony and stopped freight and air mail, according to Chinese dispatches from Chungking.

Resistance to Japanese penetration by French Indo-China was seen as a possibility in London where it was estimated that 80 per cent of the French soldiers in the colony were sympathetic toward Free French forces.

War Summary: Nazis Raid England's Midlands

New devastating raids on Britain's industrial Midlands were made by waves of German warplanes. Reports from heaviest-hit areas indicated no such damage, however, as suffered last week by Coventry. [Details: Page 1.]

The German version of the attack said 500 fighter planes dropped more than 1,000,000 pounds of bombs on the British industrial city of Birmingham. [Details: Page 1.]

Damage in Germany resulting from British bombing attacks was reviewed by the British Air Ministry while new R. A. F. attacks on the Skoda munitions works in Czechoslovakia and on Berlin were announced. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea Britain claimed the sinking of a German torpedo boat by light British naval forces in the North Sea, at the same time acknowledging loss of the 1,475-ton submarine Rainbow.

In Africa: Alexandria Casualties Heavy

Bombing of Alexandria by Italians on the night of Nov. 18 was unusually heavy, killing 52 persons and wounding 79, it was announced today.

Attacks on Suez were also reported, both on the canal itself and on the port of Ismailia halfway down it.

Other raids were made by Italians against British tanks near Sidi Barrani in Egypt, while Italians announced that an "enemy cruiser" had bombarded the salt works at Dante, in Italian Somaliland.

Greco-Italian War: Koritsa Fighting Continues

Koritsa fighting continued today, both Greeks and Italians sustaining heavy losses around this Italian base in Albania as the Italians brought up reinforcements to stem the Greek advance. [Details: Page 6]

Along the front the positions remained unchanged, Yugoslav reports mentioning the capture of 500 Greeks.

Attack on Gaidaro, a small island in the Dodecanese, which Italians yesterday claimed to have fought off, was stated by the Greeks to be merely a private raid by 15 Dodecanese residents in a motor launch.

In Washington: Davies to Direct Inaugural

President Roosevelt announced the resignation of Joseph E. Davies as special assistant to the Secretary of State and his selection as chairman of the committee in charge of the President's third-term inaugural ceremonies.

The Census Bureau reported the total population of the United States and possessions at 150,362,326, an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1930.

House defeat of an attempt at adjournment, 191-148, and dispatch of the Ramspeck bill to the White House for Presidential approval gave the controversial Logan-Walter bill its long-deferred chance for Senate consideration. [Details: Page 7.]

The Government is planning to buy 13,265,000 yards of woolen cloth during the remainder of this fiscal year to outfit the expanding Army and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Machinery for Super-Battleships Bought

Philadelphia (AP)—The Navy Yard announced today the purchase of duplicate machinery for construction of two 45,000-ton superbattleships—the New Jersey, whose keel was laid last September, and the Wisconsin, whose keel will be laid next year. Authorities said the new arrangement should mean completion of the New Jersey early in 1944, with the launching of the Wisconsin shortly thereafter. Present schedules call for both to be ready in 1945.

Puerto Ricans Register for Military Training

San Juan, Puerto Rico (AP)—Five weeks after registration for the draft began in the United States, Puerto Rican men from age 21 through 35 registered today under the Selective Service Act. Census figures indicate approximately 210,000 men come under terms of the Act. Military authorities said Puerto Rico's quota for training would be approximately 4,800.

U. S. Army Bombers Reach Mexico City

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Twenty-one bombers of the United States Army Air Corps landed at Tejeria Airdrome, near Veracruz, en route to the Panama Canal Zone. The planes, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ross E. Cole, carried 50 officers and 70 soldiers.

Frenchmen in Levant Acknowledge Pétain

Damascus, Syria (AP)—French in the Levant States recognize Marshal Pétain as their leader and will fight only in self-defense, the French High Commissioner announced here.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Nazi Agents Overrun U. S., Dies Charges

'White Paper' claims plot to slow defense and halt aid to Britain—Embassy accused.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — The United States is today being caught in the same mesh of Nazi and Fascist espionage and foreign-dictated propaganda that marked the early years of the World War, it is charged in startling disclosures contained in a "White Paper" prepared by the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

German diplomatic and consular representatives are directly accused by the committee's report of working with Nazi agents throughout the United States and American Nazi sympathizers to carry out propaganda and military espionage on a large scale, to hamper the upbuilding of American defense production at every opportunity, to try to keep the United States from aiding Britain or joining the war.

The committee's findings assert that remifications of the Nazi activities reach from Berlin to the remote corners of America, that they operate through the German Embassy in Washington and through German representatives throughout the country.

The "White Paper," 150 pages of tightly packed evidence and documentation, contends that the German Government is also seeking to "penetrate into the economic structure of this country and the countries of Central and South America."

Propaganda Clearinghouse

The report deals at length with the activities of the "Transocean News Service" whose representative in the United States is identified as Manfred Zapp, and which provides, it is said, a clearinghouse for Nazi activities. Herr Zapp, in his own evidence, describes himself as a native of Dusseldorf, and says that before coming to the United States he worked in Berlin and later in South America.

The Dies Committee also discloses that Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul in Boston, co-operated with Dr. Zapp in providing a list of Americans with pro-Nazi sympathies.

The committee contends that "Scholz acted as a collection agent for the Transocean Service."

It is the central contention of the Dies investigators that Herr Zapp is the moving force and main instrument of Nazi activities in the United States and that through his office the German consular representatives, the German diplomatic agents and German-dominated business concerns are co-ordinated into a far-flung organization serving the dictates of Berlin.

The report names Ferdinand A. Kertess, George Sylvester Viereck, publicity representative, and Dr. Frederick Ernest Ferdinand Auhagun, the latter identified as the "guiding light" of the American Fellowship Forum.

Many Names Given

Reading like an Orpheum novel, but replete with names, dates and places familiar to American democracy, the Dies document traces at great length correspondence between Dr. Zapp and members of the German Embassy. Among the German diplomats specifically mentioned are Dr. Hans Thomsen, Charge D'Affaires; Herbert von Strenpel, Counsellor for the Legation and lesser members of the diplomatic staff. There are also many references to correspondence with members of German Conculates in Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, New Orleans, San Francisco and with German offices in Central and South America.

The Dies Committee submits the conclusion, based on reprints of letters it offers that Dr. Zapp, as an

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Food Stamp Plan For Old-Age Group Is Urged by Mayor

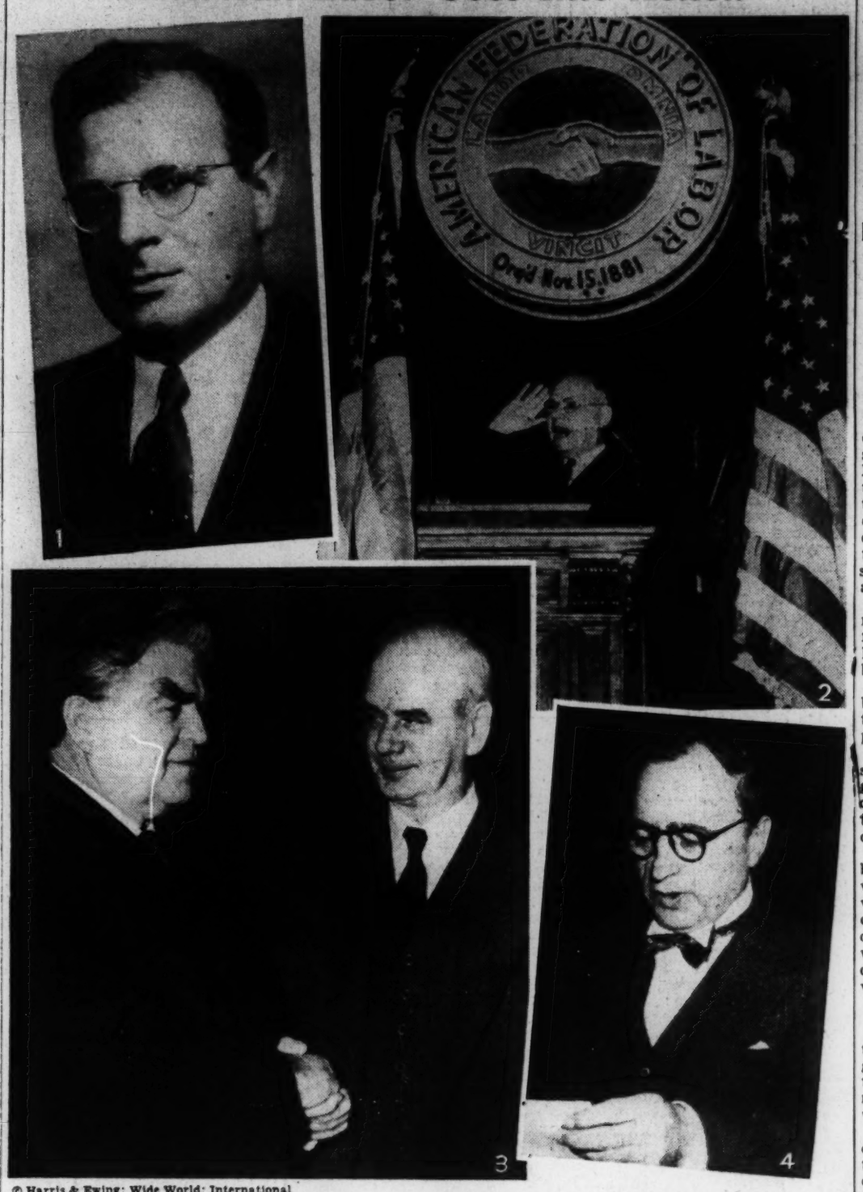
Mayor Maurice J. Tobin requested the Surplus Marketing Administration today to extend the Federal food stamp plan to old age assistance recipients in Boston. There are about 15,000 of these cases on record.

In a letter to Kris P. Bemis, Regional Director of the SMA, the Mayor stated that many persons receiving old age assistance have sought the benefits of the plan and that he, personally, is anxious to assist them.

This group, it was pointed out, is the sole category of relief which is excluded from the plan because of present rules of the SMA. The stamps are available to WPA workers, persons receiving dependent aid, recipients of private charity, soldiers' relief and aid to dependent children.

If the Mayor's request is granted the stamps will be made available to those who maintain their own domiciles and eat in their own homes.

American Labor Goes Into Action



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Scenes and Leaders at New Orleans and Atlantic City

1. Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. 2. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, opens the Federation convention at New Orleans, La. 3. John L. Lewis (left), President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shown during the convention at Atlantic City, N. J., congratulating Philip Murray, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, who has been mentioned as Mr. Lewis' probable successor as head of the C. I. O. 4. Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L., who sees little chance of labor unity.

Green Opens Door to C. I. O. Unions

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said last night that the Atlantic City speech of John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was an invitation to the right-wing faction of the C. I. O. to get out of the union.

He said that any groups leaving the C. I. O. would find the "doors of the American Federation of Labor open to receive them."

Mr. Lewis, at the C. I. O. convention in Atlantic City, N. J., denounced the A. F. of L. leaders and C. I. O. advocates of peace talks between the rival groups. Mr. Green is here attending the A. F. of L. convention.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"I interpret the address of Mr. Lewis as an invitation to the right-wing faction of the C. I. O. who favored settlement of labor's differences to get out of the C. I. O.

"Mr. Lewis reveals himself as a real dictator. If these unions respond to the invitation to leave, they will find the door of the American Federation of Labor open to receive them if they desire to come back home."

Woll Sees Little Hope

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L., casting a gloomy glance at the dove of peace launched from the White House, said today he saw no hope for a settlement with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Woll, considered one of the scholars of the Federation, made the assertion after examining a similar statement by Mr. Lewis, directed at A. F. of L.

At the same time, the Resolutions Committee considered a measure to increase its revenue for possible use in a labor war.

Mr. Green called Mr. Lewis a "real dictator" after Mr. Lewis had told his cheering C. I. O.. convention in Atlantic City: "I've done a lot of exploring in Bill's mind and I give you my word—there is nothing there."

Mr. Lewis blasted the A. F. of L. after President Roosevelt in a message to Mr. Green—there was no indication here that a similar message had been sent to Mr. Lewis—called upon labor's leaders "with the interest of the Nation at heart" to find a way to peace.

"That is the end of any hope for peace," said Mr. Woll in referring to Mr. Lewis' statement that 'it would be wrong' to make it appear a settlement was near. "But I never had much hope for it anyhow.

Hillman May Act

"There may be only one chance, a remote one that I doubt will happen, and that is if Sidney Hillman takes his Amalgamated Clothing Workers out of the C. I. O. The Textile and Rubber Workers might follow."

Mr. Hillman's union for proposing an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. conference on unity, was scolded by Mr. Lewis with the phrase "and now come the piercing wails and laments of the Amalgamated, and they say, 'Peace, ain't it wonderful'."

To which Mr. Woll said: "Such insults. I don't see how Hillman can take them. I guess he will though."

Mr. Green merely repeated what he has been saying since the convention started: Any C. I. O. unions wishing to return to the A. F. of L. fold will be welcomed home.

War Chest Sought

The resolution that would give the A. F. of L. a war chest in time of need declared: "Happenings in the world of labor during the past year demonstrate more than ever the necessity of increasing the revenue of the A. F. of L."

The measure would amend the constitution to increase the per capita tax from national and international trade unions from one cent a month a member to two cents.

Convention financial reports showed that the present one cent a member tax yields approximately $629,500 a year from a membership of about 4,248,000.

Total receipts this year were announced as $1,938,483 for the Federation, including various other assessments, fees, premiums on bonds, and other items.

Total expenditures for the year were $1,768,936.

A. F. of L. Sends Bid To Labor Secretary

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, La., Nov. 20

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has accepted an invitation—the first extended to her by the American Federation of Labor in three years—to speak here next week during the current A. F. of L. convention, according to William Green, Federation President.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20—Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Commission and head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, came back to the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention today and made a face-to-face reply to the attack by John L. Lewis yesterday.

In a breathless session, he denied that the Amalgamated will leave the C. I. O., announced negotiations with Bethlehem Steel seeking to reach an agreement on unionization, defended the national defense program, and warned delegates who have followed Mr Lewis' attack on New Deal foreign policies that they might be aiding appeasers.

In this day of totalitarian war, Mr. Hillman warned, a man who

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Nazi Bombs Rain On Birmingham; Hinterland Tour

Balanced picture given in parts of Britain still untouched by enemy's drive.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, England, Nov. 19 (Delayed)—To see this ancient city's tragic plight in proper perspective—evidence that it is of the Nazi assault upon Britain's industrial war machine—it is necessary to look beyond the charred ruins of the fourteenth-century cathedral, the still smoldering heaps and the gaunt skeletons of what were shops, private houses, hotels, offices, and public buildings.

It is necessary to survey the immense hinterland of factory sites from the Midlands to North Scotland scarcely touched by enemy bombs.

It is this hinterland that I have been visiting to study the effect of the bombings upon England's vital production.

Military necessity forbids me to speak in specific detail. But I can give the conclusions which are drawn from an exceptional opportunity for detailed and extensive observation.

All this provides a picture that balances what is seen when one walks the streets of Coventry and views the damage done to this compact little city in its night-long ordeal by fire and high explosive which brought out such qualities of calm and courage from men, women, and children alike.

Wheels Keep on Turning

The raid on Coventry is seen then as an attempt to cripple a gigantic production plant so devised that no matter which part of it may be slowed up or stopped, the wheels go on turning at high speed

The greatest ingenuity has been employed to achieve decentralization, an effort coupled with the co-ordination of control, and the only way one can imagine the vast machine being dangerously menaced is by simultaneous attacks quite beyond the scope of anything the Nazis have as yet shown themselves capable of.

It is always a temptation to measure progress in the "battle of Britain" by what happens in one particular area.

First of all it was from the east, south and southeast coasts that the smoke of shattered buildings obscured the full picture of continuous progress in the national manufacturing effort for the vast war needs. Next it was London, now it is Coventry. But the punishment these regions have received takes on the appearance of a local, not a national disaster.

Lengthy Tour of Inspection

I have just talked with works managers, factory hands, and key men, indeed with workers of all grades in the course of a tour that has ranged from clanging northern shipyards working uninterruptedly day and night into northwestern and western docklands that are the scene of perpetual jostle as cargo vessels come and go in unprecedented numbers.

Toured also was "the black country" of the Midlands where tall chimneys belch out unceasing smoke and where one of the major problems is to conceal the glow of blast furnaces in the blackout.

Reading the terse official com-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Industrial Midlands of Britain digging out after all-night attack by German raiders.

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Britain's industrial Midlands dug itself out today from the debris left by bombs from hundreds of German raiders which carried out a nine-hour attack last night in an evident effort to duplicate the devastation of Coventry.

Available reports from hardest hit areas, however, failed to indicate any such devastation as was sustained by Coventry Nov. 14.

[More than 1,000,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on Birmingham, great munitions and industrial center by 500 German fighting planes, in retaliation for British attacks on Hamburg, Bremen, and Kiel, the German High Command said, claiming that the resulting fires and explosions were even worse than those left in the attack on Coventry.

Birmingham is the second largest city in England and, noted for its hardware, metal-working, tool, automobile and tire industries, presumably is a key producer of British munitions and war supplies.]

Sparse reports reaching London from one of the hardest hit of some half-dozen raided industrial areas said that in the first hours there was no respite from the continuous fall of bombs and crash of antiaircraft guns.

Extensive Damage

Casualties were expected to be comparatively heavy, particularly in two towns. Official descriptions of the damage were confined to statements that it was extensive.

Many raiding planes operated lower than usual, to dispose of their bombs more effectively.

Some 250 concentrated their attack on half a dozen Midland areas. The rest operated in smaller groups or as lone raiders over other districts, apparently to distract the attention of the defenders.

All areas in a West Midlands town were severely attacked, but the main damage was done to residential and business property. A large group of buildings and another of shops were reported in ruins, with huge fires brought under control.

Raid Lasts Nine Hours

"The attack on the Midlands, which was on a very heavy scale, began soon after darkness and continued for about nine hours," a Government communiqué said. "Many incendiary and high-explosive bombs were dropped, and extensive damage was done in several areas."

Besides the blows at communities of the great industrial belt across Middle England, the big port of Liverpool was raided three times after dusk; bombs were dropped on another city in Northwestern England, and raids were reported on sections of the Southeast, Northeast, Scotland, and Wales.

Other than in the Midlands, the communiqué said, damage and casualties were expected to be small.

The industrial towns were hit soon after nightfall by the first waves of the Nazi assault which swept across England from the east, 80 to 100 planes at a time, through a cold southwest wind which increased by dawn to almost half gale force.

Some of the attacking planes veered from a straight course for an attack at London on the way to the industrial Midlands, but most of them flew straight to their goal.

Flares and Then Bombs

Observers said the pattern of the assault was the same the Nazis followed at Coventry—first flares, then incendiary bombs to start fires and light the way for a screaming shower of explosives.

The British communiqué acknowledged damage to "dwelling houses and other buildings" was severe.

At least five of the raiding bombers were reported shot down.

Fires were said to be under control by dawn. Daylight raider activity following the night attacks was on a small scale. One Dornier dropped about 20 bombs over a shopping and residential area on the southeast coast this afternoon, however. There were a few casualties and considerable damage.

A Government communiqué said that London escaped with slight damage during the night, and declared that although many had been killed, preliminary reports indicated "the number of casualties is comparatively small, having regard to the scale of the attack."

Public Indorsement Sought For 'Total' Aid to Britain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Army High Command today gave Great Britain priority on delivery of 26-four-engined bombing airplanes being manufactured by the Consolidated Aircraft Company.

These planes are just beginning to come off the production line.

At the same time, the High Command announced that negotiations were under way for turning over to the British 20 four-motor bombers already completed by the Boeing Company.

It was understood that the first of the 26 planes on which the British were given priority was delivered to them last Saturday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—With the specific indorsement of the Administration, a Nation-wide appeal to American opinion is in the making to pave the way for widening the whole front of military aid to Britain.

The immediate objectives are repeal of the Neutrality Act in order to enable United States merchant and naval ships to carry and convoy supplies to the British Isles and amendment of the Johnson Act to permit the extension of credit and perhaps the outright gift of goods vital for the winning of the war.

At the same time all the defense agencies in Washington are exploring ways of making available war materials for early shipment to Greece whose government has just made an urgent appeal to both Great Britain and the United States for assistance.

Immediate aid to Greece, it was said today, would have to come out of this country's share of its own armament production. Defense officials explained that Britain could not afford to relinquish any materials it is buying here despite its close relationship with Greece.

Fighter Planes Needed

Greece's urgent need is, of course, fighter planes with which to meet the Italian bombers, and bombing planes with which to carry the attack to Italy. The Greek Legation here has warned against excessive optimism growing out of early Greek victories and has declared that Greece can maintain its advantage only if it can obtain fighting resources from its friends.

Actual legislations for changes in the Neutrality and Johnson Laws will not be introduced until the next Congress convenes in January, but the intervening weeks will be used to lay the urgency of such steps before the country.

Most active in the campaign will

Continued on Page 7, Column 8

Washington Absentee Vote Swings Election to Langlie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Governor-elect Arthur B. Langlie (R), whose close election on Nov. 5 is being challenged by supporters of his Democratic rival, former United States Senator C. C. Dill, had to delay plans for his administration until the absentee ballots were counted.

Not until a week after the polls closed did the counting of this vote begin, this being the time allowed for such votes to arrive by mail. When elected, Mr. Langlie was in his second term as reform Mayor of Seattle.

The new Governor was elected on a split-ticket vote. Whereas, in the majority of State elections the vote showed a definite straight ticket cleavage, the contest between the two contestants for Governor appears to have been decided upon what each candidate stood for, with Mr. Langlie in the role of a crusader against what he termed the machine.

Mr. Dill's support came largely from the large metropolitan areas, Tacoma, Seattle, and Spokane, and on first returns he was some 11,000 votes ahead of Mr. Langlie. When the rural vote came in, much of it from Mr. Dill's own territory in eastern Washington, it began to whittle down on the Dill count and pile up votes for Mr. Langlie.

Mr. Langlie was opposed by Dave Beck, Seattle labor leader.

Mr. Langlie will have a Democratic Legislature with Republicans gaining only four new places in the two Houses. He will take office with the State's finances in confusion. Added to the normal load of finances is the obligation placed upon the State by the passage of a pension measure by popular vote of the people, which adds an estimated $40,000,000 a year to expenditures and makes no provision to meet them with new revenues.

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Dies Reports Nazis in U. S. In Wide Plot

Continued from Page 1

agent of the Transocean News Service, was "aided by officials of the German Government stationed in foreign countries" and that Dr. Zapp "regarded himself as an agent of the German Government and not as an individual engaged in some private enterprise."

The document also cites as indicative of the thoroughness of the Nazi propaganda machine, that apart from its immediate concern with present-day American opinion it had already worked out a project called "reorganization of German industry in America after the war."

Banking Institute Proposed

"The plan outlined lacks nothing," is the way the committee described it, "in its effectiveness or in its detail for the contemplated organization, not merely of industry in trade, but also proposals to combine these spheres of activity with a great banking institute to underwrite and support the financing of German industry and trade activities.

"The plan goes still further in that it also contemplates through cultural academic associations and circles the co-operation of the professional and economic world banded together in a typical front organization.

"The plan sets forth a very definite link with industrial life in Germany, providing that all of these activities, industry, trade, commerce and academics shall be directed from a bureau to be established in the German Ministry in Berlin.

"There is the very obvious intent to retain control of these activities in the hands of the German authorities and not to permit this control to be dissipated or to come under American influence."

The Dies Committee reports that if found the disclosures of this German industrial plan, including voluminous correspondence setting forth the proposed leadership of the various companies to be organized under Nazi domination, in the files of the Chemical Marketing Company.

The German plans for reorganization of German-controlled industry in the United States after the war also embraced, according to the Dies Committee findings, the establishment of a German banking institute in New York.

The Dies Committee states that one of the Nazi memoranda outlining the project read as follows:

"In view of the fact that in New York alone about 750,000 Germans (citizens of the Reich, as well as Germans generally) are domiciled —a population equivalent to the cities of Cologne, Munich and Leipzig—it is reasonable to assume that such a German banking institution would be assured a most promising field of operations."

It is claimed by the Dies investigators that the Nazi banking plan contemplated branches in all leading American cities, particularly in centers of large German population, and that the details of organization were so far advanced that they included specific corporation papers under New York State law.

"Heil Hitler" Used

The Dies "White Paper" takes note of the fact that virtually every letter which came to its attention in its wide investigation, including not a few from American citizens, closed with the characteristic greeting "Heil Hitler."

Funds for the support of the Transocean News Service, the Dies report concludes, came from Berlin and the report cites a letter which Dr. Zapp wrote to Dr. Herr von Strempel, in which he declared:

"Berlin has just now sent us $934 and that is a mere drop in the bucket."

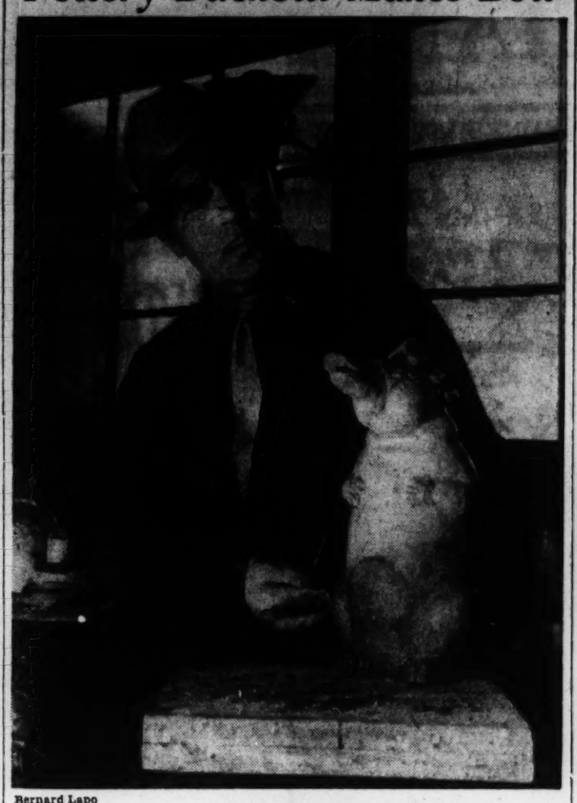
The report traces extensive correspondence with the German Embassy concerning the availability of more funds and points to the fact that from January, 1939, to August, 1940, the so-called news service, according to the report, "operated in this country at a net expense of $128,251.95."

The report observes that the books of the Transocean News Service "disclose that most of the receipts received by the organization were from the German Embassy in Washington and the various consulates throughout the country."

It discovered also that the news service "was supplied to the various German Consulates in the United States at the direction of the German Charge d'Affaires, Herr Thomsen, and furthermore in some instances where the Consul supplied the service to a newspaper in this country it was incumbent upon the Consul to pay for that service out of his own funds or to take the necessary funds from the client itself."

The full text of this Dies Committee report has been in the hands of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Department of Justice for several weeks and it is understood that much of the evidence has already been placed before a Washington Grand Jury. While the text of the report has not been made formally public, its contents are familiar to many.

Pottery Duckbill Makes Bow



Bernard Lapo

Carl Walters

Ceramic artist at work in his studio. His pottery animals are famous and his work is on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. He is being represented at the Holiday Fair of the Woodstock Guild of Craftsmen by some miniature fish, terra cotta flower pots and bowls.

Fascists in U. S.: How They Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—That a persistent, highly-organized Italian Fascist drive is under way in the United States, designed to propagandize and organize Americans of Italian extraction into a solid bloc pledged to do the bidding of the Italian Government, was charged by anti-Fascist spokesmen and organizations here today.

The campaign was declared to be developed in part on the lines of the Nazi penetration programs, using the Italian consulates as directing headquarters and working through the Italian Library of Information, leaders in the Italian business communities and agencies for travel, and money-transmission to the "homeland."

Beyond these and equally effective, it was added, is the effort to control and influence Italian-Americans through a multitude of small clubs and societies, ostensibly dedicated to the preservation of Italian culture and language in the United States, but actually, it is charged, serving as "cells" through which Fascist agents preach the glories of fascism and seek to mould Americans of Italian descent to the will of Il Duce.

Youth Programs Cited

Nor has youth been neglected, according to the testimony of the anti-Fascists. Propagandists, they said, have sought to work through teachers and textbooks in the schools, particularly in classes conducted in Italian for children of immigrants. Textbooks have been uncovered in which the Fascist point of view is openly expressed, while Fascist clubs have organized "doposcuole," or after-schools, conducted by teachers recently arrived here from Italy, where the Fascist viewpoint is drilled into near-adults and adults, it was disclosed.

Still wider ramifications are charged, with the Fascist machinery charged with spreading the "party line" in Italian communities through radio and newspaper. Fascist agents or partisans have been able to insinuate Fascist opinion and policy into Italian-language newspapers and to color the broadcasting of news over Italian-language radio stations, it was added.

Anti-Fascists who concur in these charges include Maj. Goffredo Pantaleoni, who resigned in June as head of the Italian Tourist Information Office in protest against Italy's alliance with Germany; Girolamo Valenti, Editor of the Italian anti-Fascist newspaper La Parola; the editors of the Italian News Service; the publishers of Il Mondo, Italian-American magazine, and Dr. Charles Fama, physicism and anti-Fascist writer.

Loyal American Citizens

These persons do not hold that the majority of the 5,000,000 persons of Italian extraction in the United States are in the Fascist camp. Millions of Americans of Italian extraction are loyal citizens of the United States, they say, and a staunch leadership in the ways of democracy exists among them in the persons of college professors, editors, jurists, and businessmen who have been active in denouncing the Fascist ideology and repudiating Italy's Axis alliance.

What the antitotalitarians do charge, however, is that the Fascist propaganda has been having a persuasive effect and that it is still being waged with powerful backing from Italian Government sources at the very moment the United States is girding itself to help Britain to the full extent of its ability in the battle against aggression.

That there is vital need for American alertness to the quiet, steadily-pursued campaign is indicated, it was said, by the existence of an Italian Fascist "fifth column," sworn under oath, in the United States. There are as many as 2,000 members of the Italian Fascist Party in the United States, it was added, many of them American citizens, but each of whom has affixed his signature to an oath which reads:

Ouster Is Urged

"In the name of God and Italy, I swear to accomplish the orders of the Duce and to serve with all my strength, and if necessary with my blood, the course of the Fascist revolution."

The question put by Major Pantaleoni and other anti-Fascists asks:

"Is there no way by which these members of the Italian Fascist party, or at least their 200 to 300 ringleaders, may be ousted from the United States? If Switzerland, virtually surrounded by totalitarian states, can oust ringleader Blackshirts, cannot the United States be similarly vigilant?"

In a situation in which agents of the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities have raided headquarters of Italian and German organizations in New York and Chicago, and in which foreign agents have been suspected of complicity in recent explosions in defense-work plants, reports that Germany may be seeking to make Italy serve its propaganda purposes in the United States assume added significance.

Since the Rome-Berlin Axis was formed, and more especially since the signing of the German-Italian military alliance, German strategists have sought to mould Italian propaganda in the United States to more authoritarian lines, it was charged. Italian propaganda was at work among Americans of Italian extraction even as early as 1928, it was recalled, but its earlier efforts were largely concentrated on strengthening ties with the homeland.

The Fascist drive, as outlined by anti-Fascists here, begins in the Consul-General's office. Through his office and affiliated bodies, it was charged, filter the Italian agents and teachers and the orders from Rome. Through these channels come honors for Italian-Americans known to be sypmathetic to Il Duce's ideology and in a position to aid the Fascist cause. Beyond the central organization are the agencies for propaganda—the radio, newspapers, clubs and schools.

Italian-Language Press

An Italian-language newspaper favorable to Fascism exists in many Italian communities. A most vigorous proponent of the party line in New York, for instance, is Il Grido della Stirpe ("The Cry of the Race"). Its publisher, Domenico Trombetta, was granted a long interview with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, in the summer of 1939. Another New York publisher who has been honored by audiences with Il Duce and the King is Generoso Pope, publisher of two major Italian-language dailies, "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," and "Il Corriere d'America."

While the editorial policy of these papers is more restrained than that of "Il Grido della Stirpe" and while Mr. Pope backed the re-election of President Roosevelt, his devotion to Italy is declared to have been disclosed in such statements as this one quoted by his own newspapers:

"First, I wish you to shout with me, 'Down with enemies of our country. . . . When Italy can boast sons like you, then victory is here. Long live Italy, long live the King, long live Mussolini!'"

Radio Campaign

The radio campaign, it was asserted, has relied largely on carefully-edited Italian-language news broadcasts. In New York during the summer of 1940, two stations WOV and WBIL allowed perhaps unwittingly, several Fascists to broadcast news services. One newscaster, Giovanni Favoino di Giura, was at one time secretary of the New York branch of Italian Fascists Abroad. Another, Gaetano Ferri, is listed in the Italian "Who's Who" as "a Fascist of the first rank."

The owners of these stations appointed censors to weed out Fascist material in the radiocasts, but the first man employed was said to have resigned under pressure, and his first and second successors recommended by the Italian Embassy and by a pro-Fascist professor, respectively.

It is in the organization of local clubs and societies, however, that the Fascist campaign was pictured as being most successful, outstripping similar Nazi efforts in German communities. The anti-Fascist Italian magazine, "Il Mondo," recently charged 46 Italian-American organizations in Greater New York with serving Italian Fascist propaganda purposes under the supervision of the Italian Government.

Fascist League Disbanded

When the Fascist League of North America, having incensed Americans by its activities, was disbanded in 1929, the Italian Government began a decentralization program, and a new organization called the Foundation of the Lictoral was formed, under which a multitude of small clubs and societies bearing different names began to operate.

The decentralization was seen by many observers as intended to deceive the American public. If so, anti-Fascists call attention to the names of the new clubs and organizations, which are revealingly those of Fascist heroes or "martyrs."

With some of these organizations, scattered through Italian communities in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, and elsewhere foster educational and recreational activities, their leadership, it was charged, has been assumed by many of the same men who once managed the Fascist League of North America and by other agents since imported.

Situation in Schools

In the schools, Fascist propaganda has appeared in several Italian-language textbooks, one of which, "Andiamo in Italia" ("Let's Go to Italy") has been stricken from the list of approved books by New York City's Board of Education.

Beyond these, it was asserted that many key men in Italian trade and travel organizations are subservient to the Fascist will. This control, it was said, makes it difficult for Italians who would do business or maintain contact with friends and relatives in Italy to be other than Fascists, at least outwardly. Many Italians are reachable when pressure is applied through transactions with Italy, it was stressed, because most of them still have relatives in Italy to whom they remit money.

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New WEAF Station Aids New Yorkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The new radio transmitting station of WEAF, which has recently gone into operation provides 9,500,000 metropolitan New Yorkers with a clear signal, a very substantial margin, it is estimated, over those who could formerly hear this station.

Listeners in the metropolitan area of New York, according to the engineers of the National Broadcasting Company, may, in fact, be forced to turn down the volume on their radio sets in order to enjoy the program at comfortable levels, according to an NBC estimate of the strength of the new WEAF signal.

For years the NBC engineers have wrestled with the problem of trying to put a suitable program signal into Manhattan, the Bronx, Westchester County, northern New Jersey and Connecticut areas.

The solution, according to Raymond F. Guy, NBC radio engineer, entailed two main elements: suitable geographical location and an adequate salt water ground for the transmitter. The new WEAF transmitter is said to have achieved both by being located at Port Washington, L. I., on the shore of Long Island Sound, and has a virtually unobstructed pathway into every section of Greater New York. A salt water ground at Port Washington aids in the transmission of the radio waves from the station. This type of ground is an almost ideal conductor of radio waves which require the earth as well as the air for a transmission path.

The second program of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for New York, one of a series of six, will be radiocast over the new WEAF transmitter on Nov. 24, at 1:15 p. m., eastern standard time.

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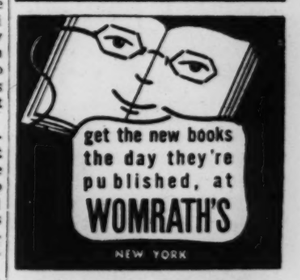
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State Masters of Grange Drawn From Varied Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19—A rural mail carrier, a college bio-chemist, and several practical farmers made up the group of seven new State masters at the annual convention of the National Grange.

State Grange masters are elected by the farmer members in their States. There are 37 of them in all, and many hold their offices for extended periods. But each year there are new faces in the group.

Michigan's new Master, W. G. Armstrong, still keeps in touch with the farm people by delivering the mail to their boxes and doing bits of service for them when he calls. But he will retire in a few months and then be able to give all his time to Grange work.

Organization service is not new to him. He was president of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association. That organization altered its constitution to permit him to serve for five years. His wife, Julia A. Armstrong, served two years as president of the auxiliary of this Association, preceding her husband in term of service. Both have been Grangers over 40 years and have filled many offices. They now live in Niles, Mich.

Practical Farmer Too

Virginia's newly elected master, Meade Ferguson, and his wife, Eldona Oliver Ferguson, are not new to this work. Dr. Ferguson organized the Grange in his State in 1928, and served as its Master from 1932 to 1936. During that period Mrs. Ferguson held the national office of Ponoma and also served as National Home Economics Chairman.

Dr. Ferguson is bacteriologist and bio-chemist for the Virginia State Department of Agriculture. He has been a practical farmer, too, and still operates an apple orchard in Western Virginia, although now a resident of Richmond.

Harold W. Gaulrapp, sent here by the Texas Grange, is a young man who got his farm training in 4-H club work and the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, before he started farming in Arkansas and Texas. Now he expects to spend all his time organizing Granges in the vast Texas territory.

Connecticut, too, has sent a young college-trained farmer. Sherman K. Ives earned a degree with distinction in agriculture from Connecticut Agricultural College, then went to dairy farming. Now he is active in Grange insurance work and is devoting his time to that field and to the duties of Master.

"I was born a Granger," he says. "Mother has been a member of the Grange 59 years, Father 51 years. I joined as soon as I was old enough and have been a member 24 years."

Three Teachers in Family

Wisconsin's new Master, Neal Peck, claims he gets his education from three school teachers in his family, a son, a daughter, and his wife, Ann Peck. He runs a dairy farm near Peshtigo, Wis. The businesslike type of modern farmer, Mr. Peck is thoroughly well-informed on farm conditions, but he gives credit to his wife for enlisting his interest in Grange work some nine years ago.

New York's newly elected Master, William J. Rich, is a dairy farmer. His property in Washington County has been in his family 125 years, he relates proudly.

A striking tall figure is S. M. Samuelson, of Riverton, Wyo. This practical farmer has the distinction of being the first Master in his State, for Wyoming was organized just in time for this convention.

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The Tank in Action

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U. S. Tests Its Mechanized Army

Trees, trenches, and creeks proved no obstacles for this tank in a demonstration before Army and National Guard officers. The tank is shown as it started across a trench.

U. S. Army Parades Mechanized Progress

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KNOX, Ky., Nov. 20—America's answer to the demands of modern mechanized warfare was paraded here before 20 newspapermen on their 10-day tour of Army training centers, aboard Army transports.

The answer was more symbolic than complete, for the display included hardly more than a skeleton formation of one of the Army's two new armored divisions.

Nevertheless, the observers agreed that the Army is well on its way toward fulfillment of its plans for a force that before many months will be able to strike with all the might of the German "Panzer" divisions in Poland and the Lowlands in the present war.

Streamlined Units

Here at the headquarters of one of the armored divisions, the Army passed in review—at upwards of 40 miles an hour—medium and light tanks, troop-transport trucks motorcycle reconnaissance units, 37-millimeter antitank guns, 155 millimeter howitzers, and the famous 75s, which some persons credit with having won the World War. All these field pieces have been streamlined into a unit where men are becoming highly-skilled mechanics and co-ordinators of the machines which have revolutionized modern warfare.

Combining close integration with a maximum of adaptability to field conditions, the first two new American armored divisions are designed to drive through an enemy weak spot to some vital center, which, when disrupted, causes the collapse of otherwise intact lines on the front.

Auto Industry Aids

Calling upon the automobile industry to provide the hundreds of units for this rapidly expanding branch of the service, the Army is now broadening its mechanized divisions with all the speed at its command. Each division is being built to an approximate strength of 11,000 enlisted men and 500 officers, whose job it is to drive and operate the 2,500 vehicles and 19,000 weapons which combine to give these divisions their speed and striking power.

Nearly 30,000 men are now stationed at this Fort, which has become the headquarters for all mechanized units, although one division is now housed at Fort Benning, Ga. Two other divisions, one to be in upper New York State and another at Fort Beauregard, La., are projected for next spring. Today's officer roster alone at Fort Knox is six times the size of the entire personnel housed here in 1931.

Self-Contained Units

To supply this mechanized army with a continual flow of expert men is the Fort Knox Armored School, where 1,800 students are now going through an intensive three-week course in the various branches of the service. By next spring 500 men a week are to be graduating from this school. A good idea of the school's scope is afforded by the fact that its communications branch is now training 800 radio operators, 60 officers and 125 radio electricians.

Since the mechanized divisions are frequently called upon to act alone and far in advance of the supporting infantry—even though the latter may be motorized—each must be a self-contained and self-sufficient unit.

Each division is divided into five parts—the Command Echelon, the Reconnaissance Echelon, the Combat Echelon, the Support Echelon and the Service Echelon. The Command unit consists of division headquarters and signal units; the Reconnaissance unit has an air corps squadron and two companies of scout cars, one light tank company, and one motorized rifle company.

The Combat Echelon, which forms the division's striking power, has two light armored regiments and one medium armored regiment, a motorized engineer battalion, and an armored field artillery unit. It will have 274 light tanks armed witha 37-millimeter gun and five machine guns and capable of 40 miles an hour, as well as 110 medium tanks with one 37-millimeter gun and eight .30 caliber machine guns.

The Support Echelon has a motorized rifle regiment and a field artillery battalion of four batteries of howitzers and anti-tank guns. The Service Echelon consists of the various maintenance and medical units.

Long Associate Gets Four Years

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20 (AP)—Seymour Weiss, hotel executive and the late Senator Huey Long's most intimate political associate, pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to four indictments and was sentenced to four years in prison.

Mr. Weiss cleared the docket of Federal charges against him as he appeared with his counsel to surrender and start serving a 30-month term for mail fraud conviction in the $75,000 Louisiana State University "double-dip" sale of hotel furnishings.

The 30-month sentence will run concurrently with the four-year term.

Mr. Weiss pleaded guilty today to three income tax law violation charges and a hot oil charge. In the hot oil case he was charged jointly with former Gov. Richard W. Leche and Freeman W. Burford, Texas oil magnate.

In one of the income tax cases, he was charged jointly with former Gov. James A. Noe and the Win or Lose Oil Corporation.

Roosevelt Letter Cites Seaway Step

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Representative William A. Pittenger, (R) of Minnesota, made public a letter in which President Roosevelt said construction of a dam for power development on the St. Lawrence River would be a major step forward in the development of a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.

"In my opinion, it is a clear-cut declaration by the President that he is in favor of navigation development of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway," Mr. Pittenger declared.

The President's letter, dated Nov. 2, was in reply to a communication in which Mr. Pittenger expressed concern whether the dam "would not constitute a virtual obstruction to navigation unless the lock foundations are installed when the dam is constructed?"

Grangers Study Plan to Raise Incomes

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20—A possible way to take much of the politics and lobby pressure out of farm legislation and to help work out a sound program for increasing farm income, now estimated at 23 per cent below parity, is being considered by members of the National Grange in their convention here.

It was proposed by Albert S. Goss, an influential Granger from Seattle, Wash., who resigned as United States Land Bank Commissioner last March in protest against what he regarded as a political move to shift control of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Goss would like to see set up in Washington an agricultural research agency, free from control either by farm groups or by the Government, whose main job would be to supply clear information to members of Congress on agricultural legislation that comes up for action. Farm organizations like the Grange also could draw on such an agency for information and advise. Both farm groups and Congress need such service, Mr. Goss said.

Opposes Scarcity Theory

Many mistakes of Congress he attributed to no other cause than faulty information. Farm organizations, too, often take positions against their own best interest and that of the Nation because of the difficulty they have in getting sound, impartial information on the intricate economic matters they must pass on, he said. But such an agency would have to be independently financed, he cautioned.

Present farm legislation for surplus control, which the Grange has never regarded with much enthusiasm, was severely criticized by Mr. Goss.

Twenty years of effort to boost farm prices to parity—their normal relationship with industrial prices—have failed, he said. Despite all the subsidies paid to farmers for reducing acreage, prices of farm products last year were only 77 per cent of parity. His conclusion is that the scarcity theory of raising prices does not work.

"Every step in economic progress is marked by increased consumption," he declared. "Scarcity is not a means of producing wealth."

The ever-normal granary plan, designed to hold surpluses off the market and thus sustain prices, is actually holding prices down, in Mr. Goss's opinion.

But some means must be found to increase farm income if industry and labor are to prosper, he insisted. He quoted figures to show that with every rise in annual farm income of $275.50, one city man is put to work in a factory or store.

Mr. Goss did not offer any farm plan of his own, but when asked in an interview if he favored proposals for the regulation of prices in the domestic market (the so-called fair price plan based on cost of production advocated by western Grangers) Mr. Goss said he thought it was worth trying.

Activities of women in the Grange, in home economics and juvenile departments, were reported to members last night. Women members raised thousands of dollars for scholarships, for improvement of Grange halls, for welfare work including war relief, and for such practical home charities as repairing the telephone line of an elderly woman, reported Mrs. Cora D. Tucker, of Shelton, Conn., chairman of the Home Economics Department. Women earned the money by publishing cookbooks, giving benefit performances, and in a variety of other ways.

Organization of 157 new juvenile Granges, and reorganization of 22, was reported by Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell, of Greensboro, N. C., national juvenile superintendent.

Farm Unionists Ask 'Fair Prices'

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20 (AP)—An "income certificate plan" to assure farmers of a fair price for commodities produced for the home market was part of a legislative program presented today to the thirty-sixth convention of the Farmers Union.

The program, drafted by a committee headed by Tom W. Cheek of Oklahoma City, also recommended immediate extension of Federal crop insurance, now issued on wheat, to other nonperishable commodities; additional Federal aid to farmers in buying farms, and readjustment of farm mortgage debts based on farm productivity.

The resolution urging extension of crop insurance recommended that a program for cotton be established immediately, with insurance to be provided on other crops when feasible.

Under the "income certificate plan," an internal tax would be levied on farm products sold on the domestic market to provide sufficient revenue to make up the difference between the market price on those commodities and a pre-established "fair price."

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• *In all buildings* where installed, it is reducing cleaning and redecorating costs. One store which used to repaint every year now finds it need do so only once every *three* years. Displays stay fresher; merchandise retains its original sales-appeal. Food-processing plants, chemical and testing laboratories find the Precipitron invaluable. Night clubs now boast of having cleaner air than that outside.

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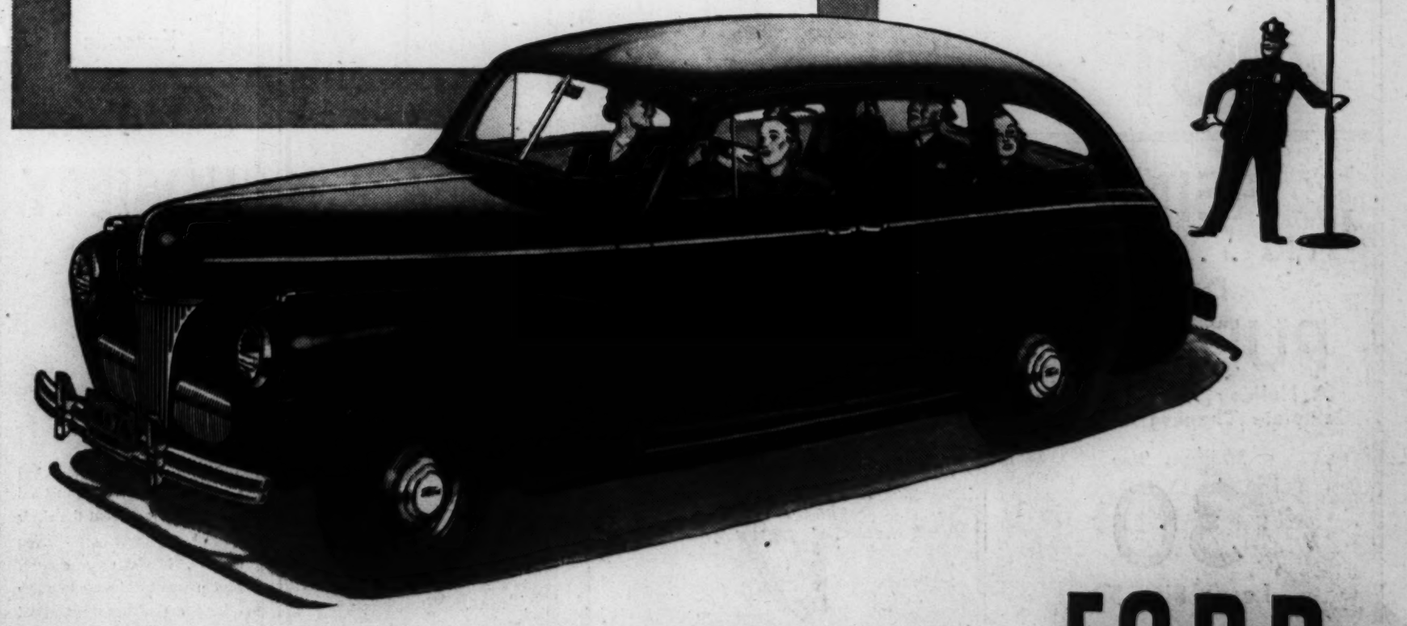

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GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD

Hungary Formally Joins Axis Powers

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 20 (AP) — Sources close to the Turkish Government said today that Turkey would regard passage of German troops through Bulgaria as harmful to Turkish interests.

They said Turkey would refuse to approve such a movement, even though Germany might guarantee that Turkey would in no way be involved.

Moreover, if Bulgaria itself makes any move toward the Mediterranean, Turkey will consider itself bound to "take measures," the sources added.

VIENNA, Nov. 20 (AP)—Hungary signed a military, political and economic compact with its totalitarian friends today, making the German-Italian-Japanese alliance into a four-nation Axis.

The representatives of the four nations affixed their signatures to a document binding Hungary to join the war against any country which in the future may enter the European of Japanese-Chinese conflicts.

Then Führer Adolf Hitler received Count Paul Teleky, Premier of Hungary, and his Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, for a conference at the Hotel Imperial.

By the stroke Herr Hitler opened a Nazi military avenue 250 miles further into the Balkans, toward Greece, Turkey, Baghdad, and Suez.

Herr von Ribbentrop indicated that further extensions are to come by declaring "more powers will follow" Hungary.

He described the pact as a "challenge to all war inciters and any power which is in favor of extension of the war."

The protocol admitting Hungary to membership in the military group was signed for Budapest by Foreign Minister Csaky. For the original signers, the document was executed by the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Saburuo Kurusu.

Military Move Expected

There was no intimation from any sources how soon any military operations might follow these Nazi diplomatic strides toward the Balkans, but scarcely an observer doubted such a step would be taken.

In the original agreement, Germany, Italy and Japan bound themselves "to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power not at present involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

[Since then, Italy has invaded Greece, contending that the Greeks had sided actively with Britain by permitting use of bases on Greek soil.]

Besides the Führer, German leaders in Vienna when Hungary was enrolled in the expanding Axis front included Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command; Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey who had been presumed to be on his way to Ankara; and Herr Hitler's military adjutants.

Admitted to Consultations

The brief protocol merely admitted Hungary to the partnership and stipulated that it would be called in for conferences on questions touching its interests.

It was the second time that Hungary had linked itself recently with a Rome-Berlin-Tokyo agreement. The first was when it joined the anti-Comintern pact in Feb. 24, 1939.

By joining up, Hungary became a party to what has been regarded in the United States as an attempt to check American aid for Great Britain.

Since no European power save Soviet Russia is now in a position to attack the totalitarian triumvirate—and specific reservations are made concerning Russia—the United States is the only power envisaged by the pledge of mutual assistance, it was said here.

Russia and Germany are bound by a 10-year pledge of nonaggression, signed at Moscow, Aug. 24, 1939, and the original treaty stipulated that the "political status which exists now" between each of the contracting parties and the U. S. S. R. is in no way affected.

Indebted to Germany

That Hungary, indebted to Germany for getting Northern Transylvania back from Rumania, became a treaty partner was no great surprise since it long had been considered in full harmony with the German Nazi rule.

Its purpose, it announced, is to help promote peace.

"Germany, Italy, and Japan," said a Hungarian Government declaration issued here, "concluded the alliance to call a halt to further expansion of the war, which is severely burdening humanity, and thus give the world as fast as possible a lasting and just peace. . . ."

It emphasized the aid of Rome and Berlin in the recovery of Transylvania "without spilling blood and through peaceful means."

"Hungary, thrown to the ground through the unjust, demoralizing Paris peace dictates and during two decades," it said, "turned for help to those powers which were suffering from an equal fate and the same injustices and were fighting for their vital rights. . . ."

Russian Status Unchanged

The declaration asserted that Hungary hopes to maintain good relations "with all neighbors who respect the rights of its historic development" and, in this respect, mentioned "special satisfaction" at "Article V of the Berlin three-power treaty"—that the existing status between Russia and the treaty signatories remain unchanged.

[Signing of the treaty follows conferences in Berlin between Herr Hitler and the Russian Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff.]

Of Germany and Italy, the declaration said they "have proved through deeds that they are aiming at revision with peaceful means wherever the slightest possibility is offered."

"Therefore," it concluded, "they have created a new epoch in the history of Europe's peoples since, in place of a policy of hatred born of bloodshed, they have introduced . . . understanding and insight."

"Hungary joins the Berlin three-power pact with the intention now, and also in liquidation of the war, to contribute within the limits of its power toward a better and happier political and economic reorganization of Southeastern Europe."

Building Bloc by Bloc

Hungary's inclusion in the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo treaty bloc adds one more state to Germany's scheme for linking European and Asiatic states in a network opposing the democracies.

Italy was the first to accept a treaty tie with Germany when it signed the Rome-Berlin pact of Oct. 25, 1936, which has since become known as the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Japan joined in a less obvious role by inaugurating with Germany the Anti-Comintern pact Nov. 25, 1936. The existing ties between the three states were slightly strengthened by Italy's adhesion to this latter pact Nov. 6, 1937.

Hungary first entered the German web of treaties by joining the Anti-Comintern pact Feb. 24, 1939. Japanese-dominated Manchukuo joined the same week.

Spain took its place in this line-up of states avowedly opposed to international-communism, joining the pact April 7, 1939.

In the Baltics Germany sought to establish treaty ties with Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, signing nonaggression pacts with these states between March and June, 1939. These ties, however, disappeared when the Baltic states passed under Russian domination later in the same year.

A nonaggression treaty with Russia, signed by Germany, Aug. 24, 1939, virtually brought an end to the anti-Comintern grouping of states, and Germany was forced to devise new means of linking those former members of the pact now left without direct ties with Germany.

The Japanese-German treaty, Sept. 27, 1940, brought Japan back into the precarious scheme of treaties, leaving Hungary and Spain without these ties.

Hitler Puts Axis Yoke on Hungary

By R. A. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler collected a bill today—from Hungary. He had sent the dun to Budapest and the Hungarian Prime Minister, accompanied by his Foreign Minister, hurried over to Vienna to arrange payment. The arrangement was: An unlimited mortgage on Hungary itself, to be foreclosed at will.

The bill is for a banquet which Herr Hitler gave Hungary—a very elaborate banquet with several courses.

When the Nazis, after the Munich Conference of 1938, cut up Czechoslovakia, they accorded Hungary a very large slice. A few months later, when the Nazis seized Prague, the Hungarians were permitted to take another big piece of territory.

This year came another helping, the biggest one of all. It was northern Transylvania.

Hungary Learns Price

For these great acquisitions, Hungary has paid practically nothing—so far. It got them without battle, without economic exhaustion. These lands were simply delivered by Germany, but not delivered gratis. They were sold—on time. Now the time is up, and Hungary has been told the price. The price is Hungary's future. Hungary absorbed several territories; now Germany practically absorbs Hungary. That State unreservedly joins the Axis, that is, it comes irresistibly under German domination.

Germans again have brought the middle Danube under their control. For many centuries, prior to 1867, the Hungarians were completely subject to Germans, as represented by the Hapsburgs. In 1867, after Austria's defeat by Prussia, the Hungarians became almost free; they were given an almost equal place in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. That equalization was the result of long and terrible struggles, that included several full-fledged revolutions. The whole of Hungary's modern history is a story of a fight for liberation from German domination.

Today these Hungarians again pass under the German yoke. From 1867 to 1940 is not even eight decades. Within the lifetime of living people Hungary has passed from a long night of subjugation through a brief day of partial freedom into an evening of subordination.

The formula for this transition is simple and neat. Hungary associates itself with the Three-Power Axis. It enters a war alliance, a world plan for active military aggression, a plot for redividing the surface of the earth. This is a battle alignment, in which definite battlefields are assigned to Japan, others to the Nazis.

Now Hungary definitely and solemnly takes its place on Adolf Hitler's battle front. Hungary becomes a part of the Nazi fighting machine, a gadget on a Nazi tank. A weak, inadequately organized, very poorly defended state about the size of 57,530 square miles, with approximately 12,000,000 inhabitants, of whom more than a sixth are minorities, ties itself to the most aggressive empire on earth, with the most powerful army in history, and containing nearly 100,000,000 inhabitants. Could that be anything but subordination?

It must be remembered, too, that "Nordic blond" Nazis, glorying in their blood and race, look down upon Asiatic Hungarians as distinctly inferior. The Hungarians aren't even "Aryans." Herr Hitler will be their ally as a warden might be the ally of prisoners helping him build a road.

Three Vital Implications

The new agreement has three vital implications for Hungary:

1. From the military point of view, Hungary becomes a mere extension of the Reich. Geographically, Hungary is already that. One passes from Germany into Hungary as imperceptibly as from Kansas into Colorado. Germany's Danube flows through Hungary. Germany's roads extend into Hungary. Hungary is a section on Germany's most vital railways, waterways, motorways, airways. Now it is a sector of Germany's battle line. Germany's armies, bombing out a "new world order," will be able to use Hungary almost as though it were Rhineland or Prussia.

2. Hungary will have to adapt its internal politics and social institutions to Nazi ways and ideas. This is an extremely vital matter, for it will mean revolutionary changes.

Two kinds of governments in the world are completely opposed to Naziism: one is democracy with parliamentarism, the other is aristocratic feudalism. Strange to say, Hungary retains both systems. At heart, its dominant people are "200 per cent anti-Nazi." Its liberals and its extreme conservatives have this in common, that both are opposed to Hitlerism.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister are both counts and unqualifiedly opposed to Nazi ideas. The Regent is of the nobility and is warmly attached to old ways. He has personally and publicly laid his hands on Hungarian Nazis. He despises their efforts to overturn age-old Hungarian traditions.

Hungarians boast that although history has been shaking them as with earthquakes for 10 centuries, they have retained intact their old social order. They say Hungary may go through a thousand sieves but it always comes out with the same feudalistic social composition.

However that may be, Hungary at the moment is slated for Nazification. The last feudal fortress in Europe would probably be converted into some kind of a "Brown House." It will be green, however, for the Hungarian Nazis like green. Disfranchized peasants, propertyless landworkers, city laborers, the mighty urban bureaucracy, the extremely tenacious country squires, and the proud counts may all be pressed together into a Nazi Volksgemeinschaft, a classless social family. This would be the most radical social change the middle Danube has seen since the Turks took Budapest.

Jews Face Trials

3. The three quarters of a million Jews in Hungary will be subjected to new trials. Until now they have held a high place in world Jewry. They are distinguished as scholars, bankers, industrialists, writers, actors, and politicians. Their contributions to Hungary are enormous. A few were very rich, many lived comfortable, most were poor; but for them all, Hungary was a good place. They have long been harrassed, and during recent years persecuted, but now their lot will become extremely hard.

Most people in Hungary are not happy today, for they realize an epoch is ending, but a few are wild with joy. First among them are the two thirds of a million Germans. They feel they are coming into their own. They are returning home, taking Hungary with them. They are back in the mighty German family. They sing their Nazi songs, wave their swastikas, and shout their "Heils" as they wish. They will have the autonomous schools they have long fought for. They have turned the Hungarians into a minority. From now on they will discuss what rights to give them. No longer is it 10,000,000 Hungarians against 700,000 Germans, but 80,000,000 Germans against 10,000,000 Hungarians. "Sieg Heil; Sieg Heil" (Hail Victory) is echoing through Hungary.

The Hungarian Nazis also are happy. Their country is subordinated but momentarily they are victorious. They have won their cause. They have definitely brought Hungary into "the new order," the Nazi order. Some of them will get jobs. Some property may be redistributed. They may even be put at the head of a new Hungarian Government, whose mission it will be to say "yes" to the Führer.

The majestic, timeless Danube has been brought almost completely under the swastika. Adolf Hitler sits near the place where it rises and his soldiers guard its delta. It flows beneath swastikas in Austria, is greeted by swastikas as it pours through Slovakia's Bratislava, passes betwen a swastika and Hungary's red, white, and green as it traverses Budapest, and streaming on between Rumania and Bulgaria it sees Nazi garrisons along the whole course carrying swastika banners. Only over Yugoslavia flies exclusively the red, white, and blue of Yugoslav freedom.

Text of Axis Protocol

VIENNA, Nov. 20 (AP)—Following is the text of the protocol making Hungary a member of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance:

The Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan on one side and the Government of Hungary on the other side acknowledge the following through the undersigned plenipotentiaries:

Article One: Hungary joins the three-power pact signed in Berlin Sept. 27, 1940, between Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Article Two: Insofar as joint technical commissions are provided for in Article Four of the three-power pact dealing with questions touching upon Hungary's interest, representatives of Hungary will be called in for commission conferences.

Article Three: The text of the three-power pact is added to this protocol as a supplement. The protocol at hand is drawn up in German, Italian, Japanese, and Hungarian languages, of which each text is original. The protocol is effective the day of signing.

Turkish Press Warns of War

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 20 (AP)—Turkish newspapers warned the nation today that the danger of war was near, while Turkey's Ambassador to Germany, home for consultation, conferred with President Inonu and other leaders.

The Turkish News Agency quoted authoritative circles in Berlin as asserting that the Rome-Berlin Axis wants to include Turkey in Europe's "new order" and that Soviet Russia wants a naval base on the Persian Gulf.

All Turkish households were ordered to complete blackout preparations by Dec. 1.

The official Turkish radio stressed last night the "secrecy" of the visit of King Boris of Bulgaria with Adolf Hitler and the fact that a communiqué on the matter was not issued until two days afterward.

Government quarters avoided comment as to what Bulgarian cooperation with the German Army might bring, but the press, which has consistently warned Bulgaria not to enter the war, fiercely attacked German policies.

"We do not recognize the German right to hand us an ultimatum," said the Istanbul newspaper Yeni Sabah.

"Germany can speak to us only as equals. . . . Thus far we understand the new order is to be a system wherein other nations take orders from Germany and Italy.

"Turkey was a free and sovereign nation when the Germans were still wild rovers in their forests, and will revolt against such slavery with all its might. Turkish leaders and politics are welded to values which the Germans consider false—the parliamentary system, courage, independence."

College Aide Held On Draft Charges

CHICAGO (AP)—Howard Schomer, Assistant Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago, was arrested Nov. 19 on a charge of violating the Selective Service Act.

Officials reported that he had declined to sign his card on registration day—Oct. 16—but had submitted, instead, an affidavit of "conscientious objection."

Mr. Schomer, who listed himself as a graduate of Harvard University, was brought before United States Commissioner E. K. Walker, and pleaded innocent.

Rumanian Trade Group Slated to Visit Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—A Rumanian trade delegation headed by Peter Nemoianu, Undersecretary of State, is scheduled to come to Moscow shortly to negotiate a trade treaty. No such treaty now exists between Russia and Rumania.

Axis Striving to Align Other Nations in Plans

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP) — Italian political circles interpreted Hungary's entry into the German-Italian-Japanese alliance today as a start towards aligning all pro-Axis countries in Europe in the Axis war plans as well as its post-war program.

While virtually an Axis ally, they said, Hungary had no obligation until today to join in the war in case Turkey, for instance, should go to the aid of Greece against some new moves by Germany in the Balkans aimed at the Near East.

Responsible Italians said other nations disposed to follow Axis policies would be invited to join the fight against Great Britain.

"Hungary's adherence to the three-power pact is part of the general plan for the creation of a new order in Europe, under German and Italian auspices," correspondents were told authoritatively.

A high Fascist said Hungarian participation was among the things agreed upon by Reichsfuhrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini in their meeting Oct. 4 in the Brenner Pass, where "a master plan for the political, diplomatic and military prosecution of the war was drawn up."

[A Nazi "request" for passage of German troops through Bulgaria to Greece and the borders of Turkey, or even an ultimatum to Greece by Bulgaria itself, demanding an outlet through Greece to the Aegean, were possibilities discussed in the Balkans.]

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP)—The authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland, a commentary service, said King Boris' visit to Reichsführer Hitler opened discussion of the southeastern European sector.

"In all these talks," the service added, "it is no longer a question of general contacts, but of the creation of new political facts.

"The issue is that of co-ordinating all European Nations except Greece on a platform free from England."

Similarly, Reichsmarshal Herman Göring's mouthpiece, the Essener National Zeitung, speaks of a "coalition which is being formed for liberating the continent from England."

Authorized sources disclosed that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, is "on a train headed in a southeasterly direction," by which it was assume he is going back to Ankara.

[Herr von Papen came to Germany shortly before Hitler's conferences with Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff. German sources have indicated that Russia now is expected to help sway Turkey away from its British alliance, perhaps in preparation for a German drive to Suez.]

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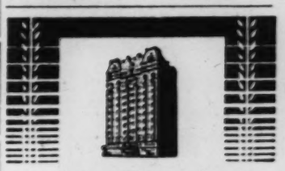
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Switzerland Abolishes Party With Nazi Pattern

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Swiss Government last night ordered the dissolution of the totalitarian group known as the "National Movement."

This was the Government's answer to the movement's "request" for recognition as "standard bearer of new political and social ideas."

Der Bund of Bern, an organ which frequently expresses the Swiss Government's views, recently called the movement "a true copy of Germany's National Socialist Party."

On Nov. 15 the organization had offered what some commentators called an ultimatum, demanding immediate permission for its press to resume publication, freedom for imprisoned members of the "National Circle," and restitution for the "moral and economic domage" done to the Circle's members.

The order of the Federal Council, announced over the nationwide radio in Switzerland's three national languages, said that the movement "and all its subsidiaries" were dissolved. The dissolution is effective today.

The "subsidiaries" include the organization's newspaper.

A communiqué of the Federal Council said:

"The National Movement tried recently to transform by illegal procedure Swiss institutions and to compromise public order and create conflict."

The official communiqué, detailing the illegal means by which it was said the totalitarian organization planned the overthrow of the Government, said they included:

Issuance of secret instructions: the establishment of secret cells of party members; the creation of semi-military strong-arm squads for youth.

The law under which the organization was dissolved was issued Dec. 5, 1938, to "repress acts contrary to public order and institute measures to protect democracy."

Swiss WPA

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Swiss peasants, overburdened with work due to compulsory military service and consequent shortage of farm hands, are grumbling at Government work-creating projects for the unemployed.

They say that building tunnels and highways is too expensive.

"Send the workers to us," said peasant organizations, "we'll give them plenty to do."

Workers, however, prefer Government projects, and they have good reasons.

One such project is the building of a mountain road through the Nessenthal Valley in the Bernese Alps which employs mainly older men.

Work on this road has been in progress for two years and there's still a lot to be done. The absence of steamshovels is painfully noticeable. Gangs of men pick at huge mountain sides with pick and shovel, and the road has lots of bridges and tunnels.

On Government projects the day is only 10 hours long, six days a week, but working on the farm is a 13 to 14-hour job, with plenty of chores on Sunday. The pay envelope on Government projects is fatter than on the farm.

Young unemployed Swiss workers, aged 18 to 28, can join the Government labor service for work in fields, mountains and forests, draining swamps, repairing mountain trails, reforesting and lumbering. They work eight hours a day, do not have to pay taxes, have the use of clothes and a wage of two francs a day. Swiss peasants would like to see these lads milking cows and feeding pigs too.

Farm women are in a similar dilemma—they can find no servant girls. Swiss young women shun the toil of country regions and flee to comfortable, well-paid jobs in city tea rooms, factories, and department stores.

Farm women remember with regret pre-war days when German and Austrian farm servant girls came across the border into Switzerland, content with a program of much work and little play.

Switzerland, say the farm folk, needs a good rousing back-to-the-farm movement.

China Registers Victims of Air Raid

International

War Is Melting Pot of Chinese Democracy

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, American-educated wife of China's leader, is shown (left) personally supervising registration of war orphans and air-raid victims in Chungking. Picture was sent by Mme. Chiang to help in the campaign of the third annual nation-wide Bowl of Rice parties, sponsored by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

Chinese Schools Teach While 'on the Fly'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — Education on the fly is the current style in many parts of interior China today. Japanese bombings have been extended by the Indo-China occupation, and on the borders of Japanese-occupied territory it has long been necessary to move schools from time to time, just as is done with the mobile units of the increasingly famous Chinese industrial co-operatives.

Recent aerial visitations upon Kunming, capital of Yunnan, coupled with threat to other cities of Southwest China, have necessitated removal of many colleges and universities into districts still further from the peril of air raids. Such a situation had been anticipated and the shifts are no more than a continuation of the process starting in 1937, when students and their institutions of higher learning began to move inland from Tientsin, Shanghai, and other centers.

Marvels Accomplished

Many students walked hundreds of miles or more during the period of initial removal, so the latest development finds them prepared by past experience, cheerfully undergone.

It is true that laboratory apparatus, chemicals for experiments, and similar paraphernalia have not been easy to transport, but marvels have been accomplished. In the case of animals required for husbandry work in the agricultural departments, a great many herds came to Chungking and other points under their own motive power.

Describing mobile education in souther Hopei Province, a section subject to periodical Japanese expeditions causing general though temporary dispersal of population and dislocation of life of the countryside, a China Information Committe release tells how it has been not unusual for schools to move, often at night, twice in as many days during Japanese "mopping-up operations."

A system of cadre schools has been inaugurated which keeps the schools together, ready to move at short notice, while students mingle among the local population where they cannot be identified, but where they can be ready when the school reassemble. Fifteen of these schools exist, it is said, able to teach more advanced students and caring for a total of 50,000 students.

At the same time it is stated that primary schools totaling 6,270 and capable of teaching 489,600 pupils have been organized. In the words of the bulletin:

Organized Like Army

"Each of these cadre schools may have as many as 4,000 students grouped into a number of companies like an army. Between battles, the educational work is carried on in very much the same way as in ordinary schools. Upon the approach of enemy troops, however, the students simply disappear into the villages in accordance with a prearranged plan. There will be at least one such student in every village and he takes charge of all patriotic activities if contact with headquarters should be interrupted. When the Japanese are gone, they come together to resume studies."

Adult education is not neglected and whenever opportunity offers, peasants are given education—likewise National Government propaganda. When farmers build roads they are divided into teams of 10 or 20 men and each man carries on his back a placard with a Chinese character, so that 10 or more cards spell out a slogan such as: "Support the Central Government in its fight-to-a-finish program." The peasants thus learn a group of characters and have a thought impressed upon their minds.

Men carrying book-filled packs go from village to village and allow peasants to read from these "traveling libraries." Aid is given those with little or no knowledge of the Chinese characters, so this, too, is a vital aid to increasing literacy and learning.

Chinese Finally Drop Plan To Latinize Their Language

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—After long debate, the project of official Chinese support of a Latinization of the Chinese written language has been abandoned. The National Government Ministry of Education has decided that for both pedagogic and political reasons, the traditional Chinese character best serves Chinese purposes.

For a decade or more, Latinization has been promoted by a small group and a few years ago a monthly English language magazine (Communistic in sympathy) was started in Shanghai wherein all Chinese words were expressed in a new system particularly striking through its liberal employment of the letter "X," as "Xua" for the word usually written "Hwa."

Supporters of the movement point out that Chinese is estimated to have 23,265 monosyllabic characters, a staggering number for the best of memories. Latinization employs five new dipthongs, discarsd the letters h. q. and v, and uses the rest of the alphabet. It is declared by some to be superior to the Wade Romanization and other systems but it still cannot surmount the problem of differing pronunciations in the various dialects—an issue that does not arise when Chinese characters are used. The word "li," with different intonations, has 113 different characters each with a different meaning.

Those favoring retention of the old characters say that only 2,000 to 4,000 are actually in everyday use, and Dr. Y. C. James ("Jimmy") Yen has achieved wonders in educating illiterates to read with only 1,000 carefully-chosen characters. Books have been written and newspapers published with only the Yen thousand-character list, which can be mastered in a few weeks at the most.

Canada Expands Air Command To Spread Training

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 20 (AP)—Reorganization of the Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters involving establishment of two new divisions and consequently two new members of the Air Council was announced yesterday by Air Minister C. G. Power.

The Minister said Air Commodore G. O. Johnson, former Air Member for Organization and Training, becomes Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

Air Commodore Robert Leckie becomes Member of the Air Council for Training and Group Capt. S. G. Tackaberry becomes Member of the Council for Supply.

Mr. Power said the reorganization was designed to decentralize the administration of the British Commonwealth air training plan. It re-allocated the responsibilities of the Air Member for Organization and Training and the Air Member for Engineering and Supply.

City Worker Arrested In Sabotage Plot Case

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — A Cleveland municipal laborer who, authorities said, offered to expose a sabotage plot against an airplane products company if paid $7,500 was charged by police Nov. 20 with attempting to obtain money under false pretenses.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents said the city water department employee—Raymond Panza—was trapped as Nathaniel R. Rogers, in charge of protection at Thompson Products, Inc., handed Panza $500 in marked money at a designated meeting place.

Britain to Ration Food for Animals

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 20

Food rationing, already enforced for human beings, will become effective Jan. 1 for farm animals—cattle, sheep and horses—"if possible," it was announced officially today.

British Bomb Skoda and Krupp Arms Plants

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—British bombers raided the Skoda arms works at Pilsen, in old Czechoslovakia, for the second time of the war last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

Royal Air Force bombers also attacked targets in Berlin, as well as a number of other objectives in Germany, the Ministry of Information reported.

[Berlin acknowledged two raids last night.]

Meanwhile, elaborating on its announcement Nov. 19 that the British bombing campaign has cut production at the Krupp armament works by half and wrought a "growing disruption" of industry in Western Germany, the Air Ministry added that the R. A. F. attacks have so smashed rail facilities that crops are rotting ungathered in German fields.

Aerial Counter Offensive

The Ministry's announcement was a résumé of an aerial counter-offensive of methodical violence.

Three sections of the vast Krupp factory—at Essen, Germany—have been knocked out of action, said the Ministry, and even that part of the plant still in service is short of supplies and raw materials because of the widespread destruction of railway junctions.

One "particularly heavy bomb," the account went on, smashed through to wreck a Krupp underground workshop. As a result, it added, some departments had to be closed and others transferred to other cities.

Supporting its claim to major damage to Nazi industry generally, the Ministry mentioned these successes:

Four big buildings of the chemical factory on an island at the junction of the Oder and Moil Rivers at Stettin smashed.

The biggest oil refinery at Hanover destroyed; the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Companies at Bremen put out of production.

Fokker Output Halted

Production at the Fokker airplane works at Amsterdam halted for weeks by damage to its power house.

Speaking of the "disorganization of transport," the Ministry said it was so acute "that sufficient (agricultural) workers cannot be taken to the fields nor the crops moved to storage."

While this news of the British counteroffensive was being given to the public, the development of a new method of defense against night raids was reported unofficially. The report said the new method had forced the Germans to avoid the "hot spots" in which it had been tried.

Production of these devices—which of course were not described—has begun on a large scale, said the London Evening News, and thus "anti-aircraft fire will become steadily more accurate."

Chilean President Accuses Opponents

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Pedro Aguirre Cerda charged Chile's rightist Socialist faction today with seeking an excuse for installing "an irregular State" following an announcement its members would not participate in the 1941 Congressional election.

Asking Chileans to "reflect a moment and avoid an upheaval," President Aguirre Cerda, a member of the Radical Party, said the attitude of his opponents "borders on the subversive."

In answer to Socialist charges that the Popular Front Government failed to guarantee the right to vote in two provinces carried by the Popular Front candidates in last Sunday's Senatorial election, the President said "these assertions do not remotely agree with reality."

He declared he would not permit his opponents to exaggerate the importances of Sunday's street clashes, pointing out no one was killed and no one "really seriously injured."

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Idle U. S. Liners to Carry British Planes?

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (AP)—All British merchant ships with home ports here and at Singapore which have not been taken over by the Government will be requisitioned shortly, it was announced officially today.

Ships belonging to two companies were requisitioned last May, but scores of others so far have not been.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U S N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Queen Elizabeth has departed from the security of New York for an unannounced destination. Doubtless the "Pride of the British merchant marine" proceeded to Halifax for the installation of a battery of 6-inch guns for which gun foundations were provided when the vessel was constructed.

And it should occasion no surprise if the Queen Elizabeth is next reported as having been seen at Cape Town. Because it is much too large and valuable a ship to risk under present conditions in the Atlantic run, there is little doubt but that this vessel will be placed in service between the Antipodes and the Near East, thereby releasing for service elsewhere, several smaller ships.

As a matter of fact, the Queen Elizabeth together with the other two giant British ships, the Queen Mary and the Mauretania, which are known to be plying the Indian Ocean, should be able to handle the transportation of all personnel and material between Australia and Suez.

These ships probably are sailing without escort, as the Indian Ocean appears to be free from submarines, and they carry armaments capable of dealing with the merchant ship type of raider. And they also have the speed with which to avoid such ships as well as the "pocket battleship" should one be encountered.

North Atlantic Crossing Vital

Britain's principal concern at present is the safety of its shipping crossing the North Atlantic. The material carried by these ships is vital to Britain, and the flow must not be interrupted.

Germany is fully aware of this need, and has been vigorously attacking British convoys with submarines, aircraft, and surface raider.

There is no question but that a tremendous amount of merchant tonnage has been destroyed, and a great many ships have been more or less seriously damaged, and rendered unavailable for service until repaired.

Over a considerable period during the World War an average of 150 ships a month were in British shipyards for repairs, and during one particular month the stupendous total of 2,120,300 tons of shipping, or one ninth of Britain's prewar merchant tonnage, was under repair.

It may be that a somewhat similar state of affairs now exists, and that Britain is beginning to feel the lack of merchant bottoms.

Tonnage Needed for Material

If this condition exists, the reason for withdrawing the Queen Elizabeth from the security afforded by New York Harbor is apparent.

However, a more cheerful view of the situation is to attribute the need of more tonnage to the increased amount of material the United States is able to furnish Great Britain for transportation.

In particular, the delivery of much-needed airplanes is being speeded up. The larger planes are going across under their own power, presumably taking off from Newfoundland. But the smaller bombers and the fighting planes are not capable of making such an extended flight.

Planes make bulky shipments and require considerable storage space even in knocked-down condition, consequently more and more tonnage will be needed for handling their transportation as the deliveries increase.

Because of the bulkiness of a plane, whether crated or not, the ordinary ship when fully loaded with them will not be loaded anywhere near to its carrying capacity as measured in tons.

What really is needed for transporting planes in quantity are large passenger ships that have been completely gutted of passenger accommodations, and fitted, where necessary, with between decks. Super-ferries for planes!

Large Space for Airplanes

Anyone who saw one of the large German ships the United States converted into transports in 1917, after hundreds of staterooms and other passenger accommodations had been torn out, will recall the huge spaces that resulted.

Until recently four of these ships were laid up in the Patuxent River in Maryland—the Mount Vernon, George Washington, America, and Agamemnon.

These ships are still serviceable, but were withdrawn from use because their machinery had become outmoded and no longer could compete economically with more modern installations.

Some months ago these ships were offered for sale as scrap metal, but the bids were refused. What further disposal of them was made, the writer does not know, but these four vessels, properly fitted out, could, between them carry 4,000 or 5,000 airplanes every voyage, and would meet Britain's need in this respect.

They have gun foundations ready to receive six-inch guns, and have enough speed to travel in the fast convoy class which, afforded proper protection, should be able to voyage in comparative safety.

The British are old hands at handling convoys, and doubtless are operating them to the best of their ability. However, it is most disquieting to learn that they are reduced to protecting a 38-ship convoy with a converted merchantman.

Nazi Incompetence Seen

Despite the heroic battle put up by the Jervis Bay, it was only because of the incompetence of the German captain of the "pocket battleship" or cruiser, whichever it may have been, that the convoy escaped with the loss, at last accounts, of only four ships.

Another point gathered from press accounts of the action, is that the convoy included both slow and fast ships. Except in very unusual circumstances, it is not wise to tie fast ships down to a slow convoy.

During the past few days, there has been a cessation in German claims of successes attained against British shipping. This change may be due either to the submarines returning to their bases to replenish supplies, or to Britain tightening up on its convoy precautions.

It is hoped that the latter surmise will be found to be the real reason, and that the safety of British shipping at sea will soon approach the high standard set in the World War.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Large Canadian Navy Promised by 1942

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 19

A greatly expanded Navy built in Canada and manned by Canadians trained in Canada was promised yesterday by Angus Macdonald, Minister of National Defense for Naval Services.

Addressing the House of Commons, Mr. Macdonald said a naval college would be re-established at a place not yet announced; that the Government hoped to construct destroyers "and perhaps cruisers" in Canadian shipyards; and that by the end of March, 1942, the Navy was expected to number 255 vessels and 23,000 men.

He said the Navy already had grown from 15 vessels and 1,774 men at the start of the war to 155 vessels and 13,273 men at present.

British Offer To India Fails; Is Withdrawn

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Great Britain withdrew its offer to give India's political leaders greater voice in the Executive Council and on the war effort, because the offer of last Aug. 8 to give India "free and equal" partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations failed to gain "sufficient representative support."

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, declared "we note with regret" that India's "major political parties are not in present circumstances prepared to take advantage" of the proposal.

[The offer was announced in the House of Commons and in India in an appeal to India's millions to aid in the Empire's fight against the Axis Powers.

The plan envisaged India's "free" drafting of a constitution immediately after the war. It met with a mixed reception, some groups asking more immediate guarantees of full independence, while Moslems and the Indian princes generally took the view that quicker action would be equivalent to placing them under the domination of India's Hindu majorities.]

Dominion Status

The Viceroy said Britain "still is prepared to give effect" to proposals looking toward eventual Dominion status as soon as "it is convinced that a sufficient degree of representative support is forthcoming."

"But as that degree of support has evidently not yet manifested itself," the Viceroy's statement added, "His Majesty's Government have decided that I should not be justified in expansion of my Executive Council, or establishment of a war advisory council at the present moment.

"I do not wish to conceal from you the deep disappointment I feel at this failure to secure within the framework of a constitution due expression of the ultimate essential unity in which the hopes and labors of so many of us were founded and on which must depend the future position and influence of India in time to come."

Expansion of Army

India has 60,000 troops serving overseas and is "rapidly expanding" its army to 500,000 men "trained, equipped and mechanized" on a modern scale, the House of Commons was told by L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

In a statement on India's war effort, he said, "the battle of Britain is leading to the Battle of the Empire."

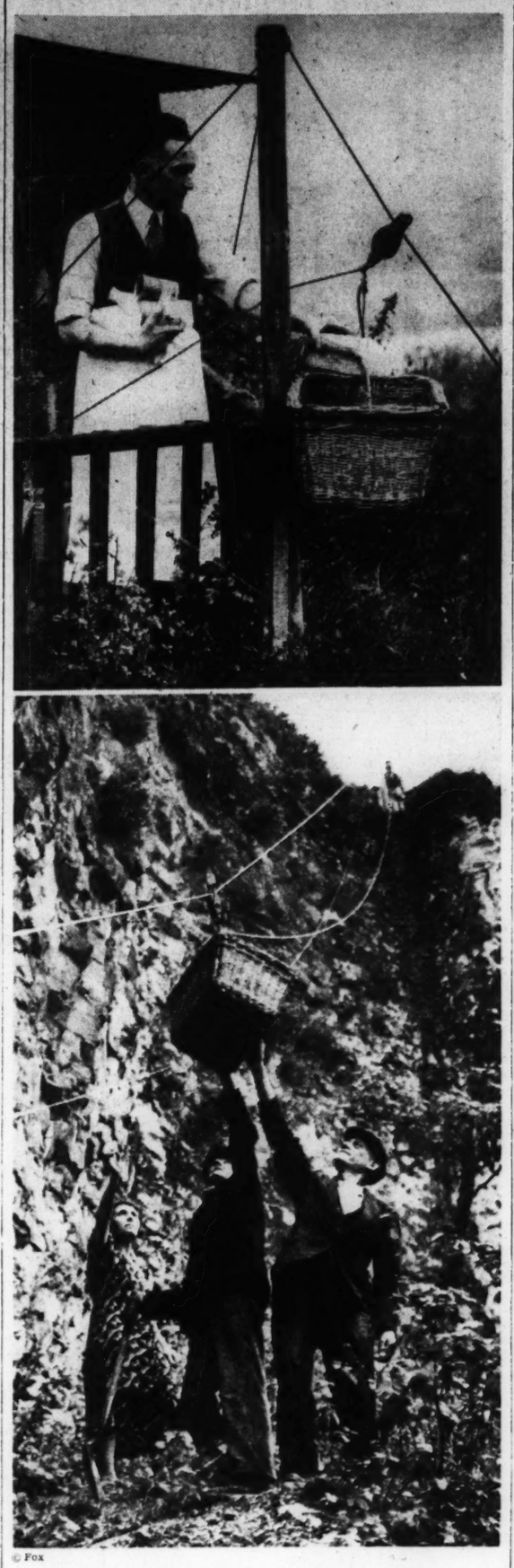
[Yesterday the Indian Legislative Assembly rejected by 55 to 53, an appropriations bill designed to meet a prospective deficit in expenditure in behalf of the British Empire's war effort.]

La Guardia Parries Rumor Of U. S. Job With Query

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, returning from a White House conference with President Roosevelt, dismissed a report that he might become a Cabinet member with this question:

"Can't you go to the White House without looking for a job?"

Raid Shelter 'Market Basket'



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Foiling German Bombers Somewhere in Kent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN KENT—Forced by air raids to live in a huge underground tunnel which runs beneath their town, these Kentish people have had their shopping problems simplified for them by a rope and pulley goods line rigged up by an enterprising tradesman.

While it would take them half an hour to walk to the shops from their underground homes, a basket let down over the face of a disused quarry reaches them in a few seconds.

Upper picture shows "Ossie" Robinson, who put together the contraption, filling the basket with milk and domestic supplies preparatory to sending it on a precipitous journey to the bottom of the quarry. Lower picture shows the arrival of the basket at the other end of the line.

Social Security Bevin's Aim

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, told a gathering of London Rotarians today that his war aim was social security.

In the first public declaration by a Cabinet Minister of this aspect of the war's objectives, the Labor Party chieftain asserted that at the end of the war, "and indeed during it," social security should be "the main motive of our natural life."

Called by his Laborite admirers "the next Prime Minister," Mr. Bevin said:

"Begin now. That doesn't mean that all profit and surpluses must be wiped out, but it means that the whole economic life should be devoted to giving security, not to the small middle class, but to the community as a whole."

Mr. Bevin blamed as one of the main contributing factors to the war the failure, after the last conflict, to erect an economic structure based on humanity.

He told the story of one British public employment office where the largest room was devoted to paying out of the dole and the smallest to the finding of jobs.

That, he said, or public education must stop.

"It is better to leave the masses untaught than to give them a double appetite, both of stomach and head, and then not to satisfy either," he asserted.

Moreover, said Mr. Bevin, it is no use for Britain to speak to the millions in Europe and elsewhere in the terms of "Gladstone liberty." They must, he declared, be given a new feeling of hope.

"Things can never be as they were," he said. "The old age has passed. A new age has to be built."

Spain Assails U. S. Moves

MADRID, Nov. 20 (AP)—Spanish National Syndicalist (labor union) headquarters, a Falangist spokesman, Spanish newspapermen and Civil War veterans joined yesterday in urging Latin America to oppose cession of defense bases to the United States.

In a message to Latin American workers, Syndicalist headquarters declared that such United States moves constituted "the beginning of the invasion of South America."

Eugenio Montez, Falange National Councilman, declared in a radio address to Latin America that if one member of the Hispanic "family" should give way, misfortune would come to the whole community.

He asserted there was no danger to America from Europe but "it is certain" what danger hangs over Latin America from its own "Monroeist continent."

"Our pens, passionately indignant, are at your service" said the Madrid Press Association in a cable to Latin American newspapermen. "We are a legion of volunteers linked under your banners."

Veterans of the Civil War appealed to Latin American youth.

"We fought for your cause and ours (in the Spanish Civil War)," said their message. Now, the message added, the veterans are pained to learn that what they gave their blood for—"the eternal values of Hispanicism"—could be sold on the other side of the ocean for "a handful of money."

Greeks Press Into Albania; Koritsa Defense Stiffens

ATHENS, Nov. 20 (AP)—Heavy fighting carried counterattacking Greek troops deeper into Albania in the battle for Koritsa, the important Italian base in Albania, the Greek High Command declared today.

Italian resistance apparently was stiffened by reinforcements and the machine-gunning and dive-bombing of Greek front-line troops.

The Greek communiqué said that "on the Morava Heights" where Greek mountain troops are driving at the Italian invasion base at Koritsa itself, "our offensive action continued with success."

Other gains were claimed for Greek Forces seeking to intercept the Italian supply route beyond Koritsa.

The communiqué said that 11 of the large number of Italian planes which attacked Greek troops were shot down, with no Greek planes lost.

The Greek Ministry of Home Security ridiculed an official Italian announcement that Fascist "land, sea, and air forces chased off the enemy" in an attack on Gaidaro, one of Italy's Dodecanese Islands.

The raid, he said, was just a private affair arranged by 15 citizens of the Dodecanese Island who live in Greece and who went in a hired motor launch against this Italian-occupied small island.

Heavy Casualties

BITOLJ, (Monastur) Yugoslavia, Nov. 20 (AP)—Casualties in the fighting between Greek and Italian armies for the Italian base city of Koritsa are mounting but neither side has been able to deliver a decisive blow, it was reported in this frontier town.

Italians were said to be holding their positions on the Koritsa front against heavy onslaughts. The Italians also claimed capture of a group of British troops brought from Egypt to help the Greeks.

Reports reaching the Yugoslav border said Fascist forces succeeded in penetrating Greek lines near Sirica on Mount Morava, advancing more than a mile.

Six hundred Greek prisoners were reported taken, including 100 Albanians who were expecting their exiled King Zog to fight the Italians.

Despite rain, cold, and low visibility, aviation is playing an active part in the fighting.

The fighting was especially heavy in the Morava Mountain region before Koritsa and the mountains dominating the passes to the plain northeast of Koritsa. Greek troops which stormed the Italian positions were reported caught in a crossfire of heavy artillery and to have suffered many casualties.

Greeks Repulsed

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP)—Strong Greek attacks on Italian forces southeast of Koritsa in Albania and on both sides of the Kalibaki Highway in Epirus, Northwest Greece, have been repulsed with heavy Greek losses, the Italian High Command claimed today.

British planes which attempted to raid Southern Italy were driven off by antiaircraft fire without dropping their bombs, the communiqué said.

Co-operating with the land forces at Koritsa and in Epirus, Italian planes bombed and machine-gunned Greek troops, the High Command added, hitting roads, barracks and troop concentrations.

Besides three "enemy" planes reported to have been shot down, the communiqué said, five others were brought down "in flames." One Italian plane failed to return, it was stated.

Zog May Fight

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The possibility that King Zog will go to the Balkans to lead an Albanian rising against the Italian rule is not discounted by his followers in London.

Asked whether King Zog's partisans in Albania could expect him to come to lead them, a member of the royal exile's staff said:

"The King naturally is following every move in the Greek fighting, but he hasn't made a decision—yet."

King Zog was reported several weeks ago to be trying to obtain papers for entry into the United States with his half-American Queen Geraldine and the infant Prince Skander.

French 'Upper Class' Blamed for Defeat

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20 (AP)—Pierre Cot, former Air Minister of France, said yesterday he blamed "the corrupting forces of Nazi propaganda" and the French upper-class fear of social change for bringing about his nation's capitulation to Germany.

Speaking before the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, M. Cot declared France made peace with Germany instead of continuing the fight in North Africa because the wealthy upper-middle classes were "not in moral unity with the nation" and "did not realize the necessity of social change."

"These wealthy conservatives were afraid of Communism and Socialism," he said.

Failure to realize that industrial production is the real background of power in modern warfare and to abandon antiquated ideas of warfare also were important factors in the collapse, Dr. Cot concluded.

Mexican Press Hits Hold-Up of Tanker

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Mexican press expressed indignation yesterday at a reported halting of the inbound Mexican tanker Cerro-azul and the Honduran freighter Ceiba eight miles off Tampico by United States destroyers.

The crews of the vessels, declaring they were well within Mexican territorial waters, said they were stopped and ordered to stand by for inspection.

It was in this same vicinity that official Mexican reports say the presence of the destroyers last Saturday led the master of one German merchantman to scuttle his ship and three others to scurry back to Tampico in the belief the warships were British.

The crews of the Cerro-azul and the Ceiba identified the destroyers as the Plunkett and the 210 and 233. (Jane's Fighting Ships lists the 210 as the Brome and the 233 as the Gilmer.)

Evacuees Reach U. S. From Orient

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Navy wives, missionaries, authors and more than 80 children arrived Nov. 19 from the war-torn Orient.

They brought varying emotions—thankfulness at escape, loneliness for relatives left behind, and fears for the future of their faraway homes. But for the time at least, relief seemed to predominate.

The passenger with the most dire prediction was Harrison Foreman, New York author and lecturer. He said his recent stay in the Orient led him to believe "Japan has the nerve to risk national suicide, now she'll move into the Dutch East Indies by spring, despite our warnings, and we'll be at war unless we back down."

A lonesome but genial passenger was Jakob Picard, a German Jew and former Berlin newspaper man, who "lost everything I had" and is en route to New York City "to start all over again."

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Congress Won't Adjourn, Stays on Job for 'Duration'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Congress is in session for the duration.

In the first test vote following the third-term election which actually increased the Democrats' congressional majority the House of Representatives threw off whatever remained of the rubber stamp.

The Administration's legislative leaders asked Congress to adjourn. It refused.

The Senate and the House, besides deciding to stay on the job in Washington, also completed action yesterday on the Ramspeck bill permitting the President to bring about 200,000 more Federal employees under civil service and sent it to the White House for presidential approval. The House voted 206 to 139 for the compromise draft written by a joint committee. The Senate did not take a roll call.

A Vote for Congress

The vote in the House on adjournment, where the Democratic leadership put its resolution to adjourn sine die was 191 to 148. Forty-four Democrats, two Progressives and one American-Laborite joined the solid block of 144 Republicans to sweep the adjournment move to defeat.

This emphatic decision was not directed against President Roosevelt, despite the fact that it was asserted on the floor of the Lower House that a vote against adjournment was "an insult to the President." This decision was not directed against any measures which the Administration has or intends to propose.

This decision was not against anything. It was for something. It was for Congress. It was a decision which affirmed the co-ordinate responsibility and co-ordinate authority of the United States Congress and reflected the intention of Congress to exercise that responsibility and that authority as seems best to the majority of the Congress.

In refusing adjournment Congress broadly adopted the formula advanced by President Roosevelt, that in view of the war emergency he would remain continuously on duty within 12 hours' call of Washington. Congress is evidently taking no less a view of its duty.

Having already remained in session 323 days, this session of Congress is now destined to be the longest in history. In 1917 and 1918, during the War, Congress was in session 354 days. The record of this congress would be 365 days up to the convening of the new Congress on Jan. 3.

Senate Recesses

And so, while the Senate recessed until Friday—it never even got the chance to vote on adjournment—the House is in session today and intends to remain so.

Neither Senate or House will be without major matters to occupy its attention.

It is now evident that there will be a move in both Houses to scrutinize defense expenditures, to check actual costs with departmental estimates, to inquire into signs of waste or extravagance.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia and Representative Ralph E. Church (R) of Illinois are ready to initiate such an investigation and the continuance of Congress in session will enable them to do so.

Mr. Church has already put it to the House that the whole duty of Congress is not discharged in passing bills and voting appropriations.

"We have the responsibility of seeing," he said, "that the money is wisely spent."

Check on Defense Items

With $17,000,000,000 already appropriated for defense, that will not be a small responsibility and it will not be a simple task to make the check. Congress is implying in no way that there has been misuse of defense funds. It is inclined to believe that a check on mistakes and carelessness would be in order.

Others matters which will now have the immediate attention of Congress will be the Logan-Walter bill to regulate the Government's regulatory agencies, an early survey of tax revisions, reconsideration of the Johnson Act governing foreign loans in light of possible repeal, and the pending amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

Congress to Stand By

Mr. Martin said this morning that he would not insist upon daily sessions of the House, that the underlying position of the "loyal opposition" was to see that Congress "stands by."

"I am convinced," he said, "that the House vote reflected the real sentiment of the country in the crisis."

It is only fair to report that there were undoubtedly Republicans who voted against adjournment as well as Democrats who voted for adjournment who would prefer to go home. Many members of Congress campaigned on the issue of keeping Congress in session and they so voted.

Admittedly the level of debate in behalf of adjournment was not high and repeatedly the Representatives were warned that the old roofs of the House and Senate wings so needed prompt repair that a heavy snowfall—which Washington never gets—might possibly bring them down.

U. S. Tax Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said today Federal expenditures for relief next year should be smaller and predicted there would be a new tax bill then to raise "at least" sufficient additional revenue to meet "normal expenses of the Government.

Talking after a White House conference but making plain he was expressing his own individual opinion, Mr. Doughton said improved business and increased employment should result in smaller expenditures for relief.

"Outside of increased national defense costs," he told reporters, "it is my individual opinion that after effecting every proper and reasonable economy, we should raise sufficient additional revenue at least to meet the regular expenses of government."

Vatican Radio: Naziism Has No Christian Ideals

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Vatican radio has contradicted a Spanish newspaper article which, it said, attributed Christian principles to German National Socialism.

The Vatican radiocaster said yesterday the newspaper Alcazar referred to Naziism as a religious movement of Christian character.

"Firstly this statement manifestly contradicts the bulk of Nazi literature which, during the past eight years, with unparalleled power and ingenuity, has attacked religion and the (Roman) Catholic Church," the radiocaster asserted.

"Secondly, if National Socialism is a Christian movement, then how is it explained that in 1933 nearly all the youth in Germany was being taught in (Roman) Catholic schools, whereas now these schools are closed?"

The radio first put its contradictions on the air Nov. 15, repeating them in a subsequent radiocast.

Three Are Missing in Fire On Battleship South Dakota

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 19 (AP)—A fire was discovered today aboard the Battleship South Dakota, being built in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company and three workmen were reported missing in the smoke-filled hold.

Today's 'Highway of Tomorrow'

Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission

By-Passing the Town of Somerset on Pennsylvania's Famous Turnpike

Speed Turnpike Catches Up With Automobiles

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Since motorists started to zoom into Pennsylvania's State capital over the new, nonstop, 160-mile-long turnpike from Pittsburgh with completely revised concepts of highway speeds, "stop overnight in Harrisburg" has been converted from a tourist trade slogan into a highway safety campaign.

"You simply cannot do it," gas station agents and traffic police are telling out-of-state motorists who arrive in Harrisburg out of the West with the telltale flush of high speeds in their faces. In reply to the usual retort: "Can't do what?" the reply comes: "You cannot readjust yourself to traffic hazards ahead without giving your newly acquired speed complex an overnight rest."

Motorists taking this friendly advice are helping to fill Harrisburg's hotels, while business feels the influx of tourist dollars all the way from the eastern terminus of the express road in Carlisle, 20 miles west of the State Capital, northerly to Jonestown and the Pennsylvania Dutch towns straggling along Route 40 in the direction of Bethlehem. The common query encountered in tea rooms, hotel lobbies, and on street corners, momentarily supplanting the war issue is: "How fast did you go on the new turnpike?"

Some tourists are heard to say: "I got her up to 85." One proudly stated that his wife, who usually rebels at 50 miles an hour, did not even know when the car "hit" 70. The writer can understand these reactions after traveling both ways on the Turnpike for a total of 320 miles in something less than six hours, at times attaining speeds he never before dreamed of traveling with the assurance of safety.

Transplanted for so many hours on the "highway of tomorrow" where mental hazards are virtually eliminated, the return to conventional driving is something of a shock, like lifting a railway engineer, accustomed to uninterrupted travel on an exclusive right of way, out of his locomotive and putting him behind the wheel of an intown motorbus.

Aside from the beauties of the autumn-colored Alleghanies through which the motorist glides via a series of seven mile-long tunnels, driving along the turnpike is a thrilling, not soon to be forgotten experience of mental ease and fast clicking speedometers. You pick up the pike at Carlisle, going west, find yourself on a four-lane, divided highway with high, wire fences on both sides to protect your right of way against pedestrians and other stray impediments to carefree travel.

You step on the gas, 30, 40, 50 miles an hour, glance cautiously around for "brass buttons," then remember that you are on a thoroughfare, nonstop express road. With a sigh of relief, you test out the engine in sudden spurts up to 60. Miles ahead you see the road dip over a slight grade. Did we say miles ahead? That was three minutes ago. You just went over the dip.

There's a warning sign: "Willow Hill exit, 18 miles." The speedometer now reads 70 m. p. h. That means 15 minutes to Willow Hill. You can count on that, since you will not have to stop or slow down unless the gas gives out.

Rubber manufacturers say that tire fabrics are not made to withstand pressure of sustained speeds at 65 to 70 miles an hour. And before reaching 75 miles an hour, wind resistance sets up a car sway, so noticeable to drivers with a "feel of the car" that the majority of motorists on the new pike will not drive more than 50 to 60 miles an hour.

That is why William A. Staats, acting chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, points out that "highway engineers have finally thrown off the shackles of restricted vision and built a roadway that has caught up with the automobile. This road is revamping driving habits. It is the first link in our national defense chain of modern highways. It is a challenge to the slow driver who will fall asleep at speeds of less than 50 miles an hour on this highway."

Britain's Hinterland Intact

Continued from Page 1

muniqués that tell of repeated raids on various parts of Britain north of Birmingham a traveler setting out on such an odyssey might expect to find that surviving "dock and harbor installations" are the exception rather than the rule, and that the immense military targets which the biggest production units inevitably afford have suffered heavily and extensively. But nothing of the sort has happened.

Vast Acreage Intact

Taking the whole picture into consideration the damage is unbelievably slight—or would be if one had not actually seen vast acreages of factory roofs intact and seen the results of ineffective attempts to put some of the vital works out of action.

Here and there factories have—as the workers put it—"caught a packet," which perhaps slowed up production there for a while.

In the docks (if you knew where to look) are gutted warehouses that blazed high enough to give Nazi airmen a great sense of achievement. But these can obviously be considered to stand at the right hand side of a decimal point in any assessment of military damage.

The war has been going on now nearly 14 months and it cannot be believed for a moment that the Nazis' main object in their air raids has been other than to cripple Britain's industrial effort either directly or indirectly—by smashing up factories or making things so unpleasant for workers that they can't stay the pace.

Nazi Campaign Fails

On both counts the campaign has been a failure because as I have seen at first hand the civilians of Britain are not rattled in their moments of direst personal peril and the industrial war effort gathers enormous momentum all the while.

Military damage can be effected in three ways—by direct hits, by causing loss of time and efficiency (especially through lack of sleep) and by impairing communications.

North of Birmingham the Nazis' success on the first count has been surprisingly small—to nobody more than the people on the spot—and all over the country the success on the second count has been reduced, in many cases to a vanishing point, by introduction of roof "spotters" whose alarm calls for a cessation of work only if the premises seem likely to receive attack.

That leaves communication. It does not need much imagination to envisage the result if bombs fall on railway lines, bridges, or stations, but it does need some imagination to appreciate, unless you have actually witnessed it, the speed with which railroad organizations, accustomed even in peacetime to quick repairs, can offset the effects of any damage their property receives.

Dark Side of Picture

This is the bright side of the national air-raid picture as viewed at first hand. But of course there is a dark side too—not only because if a whole small city is ravaged from the sky, factories that may be in or near it may go down in the general holocaust and a proportionate readjustment would have to be undertaken, but also because planes attracted by military targets can inflict a dreadful experience on civilians—as they did here.

The tale of Coventry's hardship and heroism is the tale of London's over again, with intensification, due to the fact that owing to the smallness of the city it was almost as if the bombs of a full-size London raid were rained into one section of the metropolis.

The number of planes in the sky put a heavy strain on the antiaircraft defenses and their ammunition supplies, the incessant falling of bombs confronted the fire fighters and the other air-raid precaution services with problems which bravery alone could not solve, and a sequel as dawn revealed the ruins of the city's shattered center was a number of domestic public difficulties that could be met only by the widespread co-operation they evoked. Nearly 1,000 casualties had received treatment, thousands of homeless had to be given shelter and food as neighboring cities —and distant ones, too—rallied to Coventry's aid.

Australia Bans Aluminum Use Except in War

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20 (Australian Associated Press)—Use of aluminum for other than essential war purposes has been banned in Australia due to shortage of supply and the need to conserve available aluminum for war purposes.

Licenses will be granted in future for the import of aluminum for war purposes only, and aluminum kitchen utensils and appliances are expected to disappear soon from the Australian market. Stocks and material of some manufacturers of aluminum products already are exhausted.

Measures to produce aluminum from Australian bauxite are progressing.

Huge Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—Britain's needs and Australia's total dependence on imports of aluminum make plans for the exploitation of Western Australia's huge deposits of alunite of considerable importance to the Empire's war effort.

The main deposit is at Lake Campion, 350 miles from Perth. It is expected to produce 9,000,000 tons of alunite. It is estimated that 8,500 tons of aluminum blocks can be produced from this deposit each year. As Australia uses about 1,400 ton of aluminum blocks a year the project embodies opportunities for an export trade.

In addition to aluminum Australia is dependent on overseas supplies of potash and sulphur. About 12,000 tons of potash and 115,000 tons of sulphur are used each year in the Commonwealth. Preliminary investigations show that the recovery of potash from West Australian alunitic clay is commercially practicable in addition to aluminum.

So far as is known here alumina has not been produced on a commercial basis from alunite in other parts of the world, probably because of the well-established processes for using bauxite. Recent experimental work in the United States and in China indicates that alunite can be used successfully as a raw material for aluminum, but the processes developed on an experimental scale in these countries cannot be applied without modification under Australian conditions, as they involve the use of fairly large quantities of potash.

Alcohol Tax Case Sentences for Two

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Edward Garrison of Monroe, Coroner of Orange County, and Frank Manion of Haverstraw, former Deputy Sheriff of Rockland County, were sentenced to two years in Federal Prison and fined $2,500 each by Federal Judge Robert A. Inch.

They were convicted Nov. 14 of conspiracy to defraud the Government of $1,000,000 in alcohol taxes through the operation of stills on farms in Rockland and Orange Counties.

John E. Cook, former Sheriff of Rockland County, was acquitted by the jury, which disagreed as to two other defendants, Harold J. Quinn, sergeant of the New York State Police, and Everett Knapp, game warden of Rockland County.

Public Indorsement Sought For 'Total' Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

be the William Allen White Committee for Defense of the United States by Aiding Britain. The President has had Mr. White in conference at the White House this week and at his press conference Mr. Roosevelt said he had been discussing Mr. White's future activities.

These activities will embrace the strong advocacy of such legislative action as will permit more effective American assistance to the British at the points where that assistance is most urgently required.

The gravity of the renewed Nazi attack on British shipping is bringing home to the United States that the war is, among other things, a war to control the seas and that if that control passes from British hands it leaves the Western Hemisphere exposed.

Since the opening of the war the Maritime Commission has approved for sale more than 100 American merchant ships to Britain and Canada and is prepared to facilitate the production of more vessels for British order. In fact, the Commission's building program is running well ahead of schedule, with 72 new ships launched since April, 1939, but these vessels cannot be transferred to Britain and no American ship is allowed to enter the North Atlantic war zone without an amendment to the Neutrality Law. Amendment would also be necessary to allow American Naval convoys to relieve the strain on the British Fleet and protect American export trade with Britain.

There is every evidence that legislation to bring about such amendments has won the indorsement of the Administration and that further expressions of public support will be sought to ensure favorable action by Congress.

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, the Senate's newly elected President Pro Tempore, has already announced that he will advance a resolution for the repeal of the Johnson Act and elimination of the loan and credit provisions of the Neutrality Act. He will have Administration backing.

While a highly vocal minority in Congress will oppose these moves, the prospect is that they will have considerable Republican as well as Democratic support.

A forecast of the view of the Administration was given recently by Col. Frank Knox, Republican Secretary of the Navy, when he said: "This country is not going to appease anyone on earth. . . . We are going to give Great Britain every possible degree of aid short of leaving ourselves defenseless."

War Aid Doubted

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Earl of Winterton, Conservative member of the House of Commons, told that body today "it is only a pipe dream that we shall see American ships and American troops fighting in Europe."

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Santa's Winky Way
Santa Claus and the Winky Way
Of course, Christmas City's star attractions for the little folks are Santa Claus's Winky Way and the Wonderful Toy Store on the Fifth Floor! The magical mystic Winky Way—the only one of its kind in the world—is open from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 5 o'clock. Nothing else like it—and the trip through it leads right up to jolly old Santa Claus himself!
But on the way, the girls and boys will meet the comical little people Santa has brought from the North Pole to entertain them! BLINKO plays the piano and dances, and NODDEM does tricks of magic! JO-IGLOO is in charge of the reindeer and sleigh! ARTICA, Blinko's wife, is busy in the printing office; and QUOQUACK—well, he's the giant duck! You'll see PAN-KEY, playing his Color Organ—he's not really alive, but very life-like. You'll see many other Winky-Blinky things—then you'll meet SANTA CLAUS in front of his fireplace—with a little present for you! Then we're back in the
Wonderland of Toys
Freshly decorated, brilliantly lighted, well arranged, the Toy Store is filled with Dolls, Toys and Games in wonderful variety—Funny Toys, Educational Toys, Animals, Toys that "Go"—truly a little world of wonders!

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Leave your order with us, we'll send authorization to London by Clipper; your order is filled there by a London firm. The entire delivery is insured by Lloyd's of London. An enclosed card bears your name as donor, asks for written acknowledgment to you upon receipt. Orders received now and up until November 27 will be delivered for Christmas.
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Also leave your order in our Pure Food Store. The price includes cost of food, packing, transportation, ocean freight, and war risk insurance to the British port. It will be necessary for the recipient to pay British duty of about 50c.
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(*Certain foods, quantities of which are restricted in England)
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Pictures in Prospect for Boston Screens—Art Exhibitions

Bette Davis in 'The Letter'; 'Escape' Stays Second Week

This week in the movies, so far as new programs are concerned, seems to be the lull before the holiday. At the Metropolitan a new double bill will arrive Thursday bringing in "The Letter" and "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." The Keith-Memorial will continue through the first part of next week with "The Mark of Zorro" and "Laddie." At the State and Orpheum, "Escape" and "Hullabaloo" are holding over for a second week A film of the Boston College-Georgetown football game has been added to the program. At the Fine Arts "The Baker's Wife" begins today a tenth, and what is expected to be a final, week.

"The Letter," which is a film version of Somerset Maugham's play and short story, has been previously acted on the screen by Jeanne Eagles and was done on the stage in 1927 by Katharine Cornell. This time Bette Davis has the starring role. The present version has been directed by William Wyler, and the supporting cast includes Herbert Marshall, Gale Sondergaard, James Stephenson, and Frieda Inescort.

"Tugboat Annie Sails Again," the second feature on the incoming program at the Metropolitan, has Marjorie Rambeau in the title role. Among the other players are Alan Hale, Jane Wyman, and Ronald Reagan. The film was directed by Lewis Seiler.

★ ★ ★

Colbert-Milland Film

At the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday the program will be headed by "Arise, My Love," with Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland in the leading roles. The second feature will be "Dancing on a Dime," musical film, with Grace McDonald, Robert Paige, Virginia Dale and William Frawley in prominent roles. Both pictures have been seen previously at the Metropolitan.

★ ★ ★

'Night Train'

The Trans-Lux, starting today, will be showing "Night Train," formerly called "Gestapo," a thriller starring Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison. The film is in the first-run classification. Second on the bill will be "The Texans," starring Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott in a story about the driving of 10,000 head of cattle across the plains of Texas. Among the players are Walter Brennan, May Robson, Robert Cummings, Robert Barratt and Raymond Hatton.

★ ★ ★

Vaudeville and Films

Two first-run films will be shown at the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday. "I'm Still Alive," with Kent Taylor and Linda Hayes in the leading roles, has a story about movie stunt men. "The Old Swimmin' Hole," with Marcia Mae Jones and Jackie Moran, is concerned with youthful sweethearts, the widowed mother of the boy, and the country doctor who is the girl's father.

On the stage will be the Milt Herth Trio, playing swing organ, piano, and drums; and Sybil Bowan, comedienne.

★ ★ ★

At the Telepix

A March of Time film on Mexico and its role in American hemisphere defense heads the program of short features coming to the Telepix Friday. Among the other films to be shown will be movie reports on Washington and Hollywood, "Kentucky Bluebloods," "Art Treasures of Old Russia," comedy, cartoons, and a 30-minute news digest.

★ ★ ★

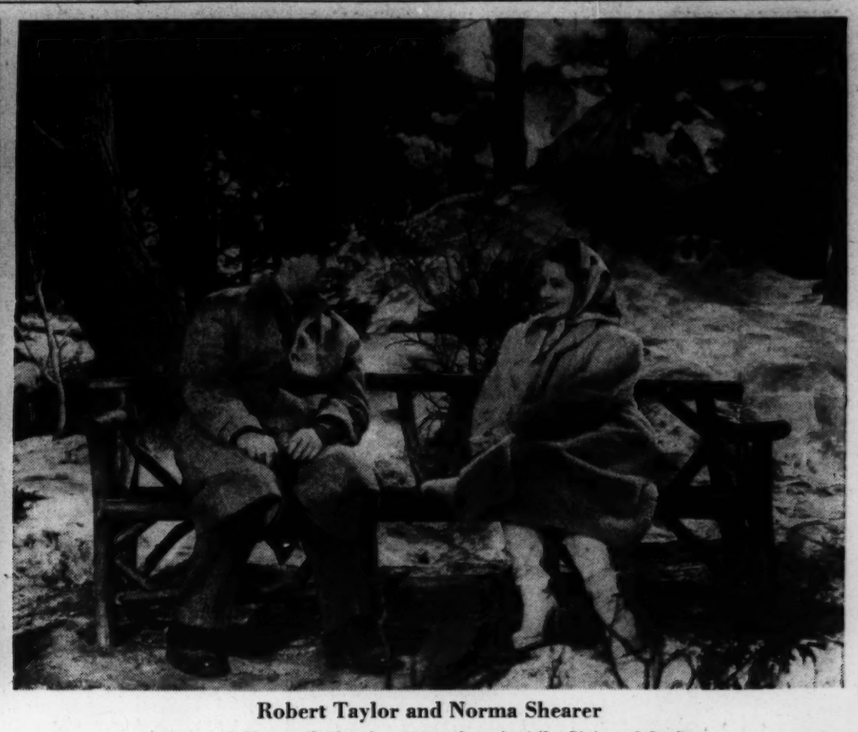
At the Exeter

Continuing through this evening the pictures at the Exeter will be "Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche and Betty Grable, and "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Beginning Thursday the feature films will be "Strike Up the Band," with Mickey Rooney, and "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore.

Bert Six. Warner Bros

Bette Davis and James Stephenson

In a new film version of Somerset Maugham's "The Letter," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.



Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer

In "Escape," film continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum

Stage News

New York

Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, and Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night" have been breaking records. Last week, in the Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh, they grossed $27,201, thereby surpassing their own previous box office mark in that city and bettering as well the Pittsburgh figures for Mr. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which grossed $23,000 a year ago at the Nixon. In Canada, where "There Shall Be No Night" spent the previous week, the combined box office grosses for Ottawa and Toronto totaled $29,700, believed to be the maximum achieved in the Dominion by a play of American authorship. The author and stars turned their share of the profits over to the Canadian Red Cross.

★ ★ ★

Bretaigne Windust, who staged "Life With Father" for Oscar Serlin, will perform the same task for Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse in their forthcoming production of "Arsenic and Old Lace," due here on Jan. 8, 1941. Boris Karloff will play a leading role.

★ ★ ★

Lionel Stander and Art Smith will have featured roles in "They Shoulda Stood in Bed," a farce by Leo Rifkin, Frank Tarloff, and David Shaw, which Jay Richard Kennedy plans to bring to New York early in 1941.

★ ★ ★

Kurt Kasznar's musical revue, "Crazy with the Heat," will open at the Shubert Theater, Boston, on Christmas night. Willie Howard, Richard Kollmar, and Hildegarde Halliday are in the cast.

Ignace Paderewski

Continuing on the screen at the Fine Arts in his 20-minute film concert

News of the Screen

Screen rights to Stephen Vincent Benet's story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster" have been secured by William Dieterle, who will produce the film for RKO Radio release. The screen adaptation will be prepared by Mr. Benet. Mr. Dieterle hopes to start production about the first of the year.

The story first appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and was subsequently issued in book form. Later it was used as the basis for a folk opera.

★ ★ ★

Angna Enters, mime, author, and painter, is to make her debut on the screen, acting in a film produced by Sol Lesser. According to an announcement from the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, she will collaborate with Mr. Lesser on a story based on "Aphrodisiac-Green Hour," one of Miss Enters' theater numbers. The collaborators are expected to start work late in March after a coast-to-coast tour by Miss Enters, ending with a week's engagement in Hollywood.

★ ★ ★

Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett have been engaged for leading roles in the Columbia production of "A Girl's Best Friend Is Wall Street," based on a magazine story by Jane Allen. Richard Wallace will direct.

Holiday Films

Films that are expected to open in Boston on Thanksgiving include the following:

Metropolitan—"North West Mounted Police," with Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Robert Preston, and Paulette Goddard; and "Youth Will Be Served," with Jane Withers.

State and Orpheum—"Bittersweet," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy; and "Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari.

Keith Memorial — "You'll Find Out," with Kay Kyser and his orchestra, Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi. The companion feature is still to be announced.

At the Fine Arts a special reserved seat premiere is planned for Tuesday evening, for "Sarajevo," with John Lodge and Edwige Feuillere.

Max Beckmann at Germanic

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of importance will be on view at the Germanic Museum in Cambridge through Dec. 7. It consists of paintings, etchings, and drawings by the contemporary German Expressionist, Max Beckmann. Today Max Beckmann is a refugee and his pictures are banned in his native land. He is no newcomer to the United States, for he received a prize in the Carnegie International Exhibition in 1929 and his pictures were shown regularly in Pittsburgh.

Max Beckmann was bred to the new ways of seeing and painting. He commenced with the revolt against the Academy and was headed off by the Impressionists. But he was one of the Germans who transformed impersonal Impressionism to subjective Expressionism, making of color and design a powerful instrument of feeling. The German painters of the 20th century were aroused before the World War. They were already staging their revolution against standardization and mechanization and all that that implied as a threat to the artist. They put their ideas into fierce contours and fiery colors, and they employed the archaism, the primitive violence approved and practiced by the advance guard in Paris. The World War heightened bitterness with disillusion and the painters became blatant realists, painting graphically what they considered was a decaying world.

The pictures at the Germanic Museum are disturbing, as the artist has intended. They reveal Beckmann's effort from 1917 on. The painting of earliest date is a "Descent from the Cross." Here the artist has resorted to some conventions of early Christian painting. Respite the emotional intensity, he has retained in color and design a delicacy and even lyricism that softens the horror of the theme.

Later pictures abandon all gracious characteristics, and the canvases are painted in a spirit of overwhelming cynicism. The artist has promoted dramatic effect by sharp contrasts in light and dark, and vigorous accents of highly saturated color. The early flatness fills out into concrete form, the surface of the canvas is full, busy, seething. A nightmarish atmosphere prevails. There are passages reminiscent of French romanticists, Gromaire, Rouault, Utrillo, but the mood is better likened to that of Picasso in his "Guernica" or to Orozco of the Dartmouth frescoes. It is no coincidence that these artists of various lands have cried forth so eloquently with all the power they possess.

Beckmann has moments of calm and tranquillity—when, for example, he depicts a vase of Snow Flowers. But then, when he sees some crimson blossoms they become a symbol and once more the fiery imagination lets loose. His portraits, too, bear the imprint of sadness or cynicism.

There may be some doubt about the greatness of Beckmann as a painter. What he chooses to say in color and design may seem to some critics material for the pen of the dramatist. His canvases seem to set the stage for action. There is an imminence in their mood.

★ ★ ★

Laura Coombs Hills

The annual exhibition by Laura Coombs Hills will be on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, through Nov. 27. The display of Miss Hills' pastel portrayals has become an event anticipated by Bostonians who love flowers and pictures.

While the realistic portrayal of flowers is not uncommon, there are few painters who have Miss Hills' capacity for giving the flowers back to us in their full delicately or brilliantly colored bloom, fragrance and all.

In Miss Hills' pastels one feels that the flowers have just been cut; they belong to the garden and they still bear their natural freshness and splendor. In the current display are included pastel drawings of roses of various species, lilies and larkspur, pansies, tulips, poppies, and iris.

Opera and Ballet in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

What was really the opening of the Chicago Opera Company's season occurred when Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" was presented Nov. 4—the performance of Verdi's "Aida" two evenings previously had been merely a preliminary flourish. To grace this Wagnerian occasion Mme. Flagstad had been engaged to sing Isolde and Lauritz Melchior returned to his interpretation of Tristan, which last season had been given to Martinelli. With such artists, and with Enid Szantho singing the music of Brangäne, the interpretation might well have been one of super-excellence. It was, indeed, not a performance to be despised, but Wagner's later dramatic compositions exact orchestral conductors who are masters in their art, and Mr. McArthur, who directed this reading of the work, still has much to learn in his. The singers carried off the honors, and fairly earned the applause that was given to them when the curtain fell at the end.

On the following evening the company went back to Verdi. "La Traviata" brought forward Helen Jepson as Violetta, James Melton as the younger Germont and John Charles Thomas as his father. Miss Jepson was more histrionically effective in her role than she had been last season, and she did well in "Ah fors è lui," which was sung brilliantly, if somewhat vociferantly. Mr. Melton, too, was excellent, not only because he sang Verdi's music with skill, but because his Alfredo was more virile than often he is made. Mr. Thomas, who evidently was desirous of reminding his listeners that the country was going through the throes of an election, presented the elder Germont in an almost exact reproduction of Uncle Sam—but he sang Verdi's music with extraordinary beauty of tone and feeling.

"Il Trovatore" (Nov. 6) was admirably set forth, with Rose Bampton singing with no little dramatic power and vocal beauty the music of Leonora. Karin Branzell, also possessed of no little vocal sonority, made much of Azucena in voice and characterization, and Mr. Martinelli, who is singing better this season than in any of his previous appearances, was an ideal Manrico. The other roles were in the efficient hands of Carlo Morelli (Count di Luna) and Virgilio Lazzari (Ferrando). Henry Weber conducted, and accomplished the feat of making the score of real symphonic importance—the result, apparently, of careful study and rehearsal.

A word or two should be devoted to the Ballet Theater, which, in addition to labors in the regular operas, gave an evening (Nov. 3) entirely devoted to dancing. Its program began with "Les Sylphides," which scarecly can be considered as a novelty, but which was danced with grace and charm In it Anton Dolin greatly distinguished himself as an artist of skill and imagination, too.

A more important contribution was the first performance here of "The Great American Goof," a choregraphic production by William Saroyan. This work, which included dialogue as well as dancing, gave its author opportunity to express himself in regard to the philosophy of living. The music, composed in the polytonal fashion of most modern ballet writers, was by Henry Brant, but its scoring submerged much of what was being said upon the stage. Eugene Loring, who put the choregraphy together, was the exponent—and a highly effective one—of the Great American Goof. His labors, both as director and as mime, were so admirable that his future activities will be looked forward to with interest. Alexander Smallens conducted with beguiling taste and skill.

Adeline Genée, a well-known dancer of earlier days, paid a visit to Chicago to offer a work of her designing. This was "A Love Song," a trifle of some elegance, danced well by Mr. Dolin and Nina Stroganova to music by Dora Bright, an English composer, also of an earlier period. At the end of the program "Capriccioso," with some of Cimarosa's eighteenth-century music, was performed by the company headed by Mr. Dolin.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Concert by Cleora Wood, soprano. 8:30.

Steinert Hall—
Concert by Michell Forrest Grose, composer-pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 5, 8:10. "Down Argentine Way." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:15. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2:35 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mark of Zorro," Linda Darnell and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:55, 6:40 9:45.

Kenmore—
"The Scoundrel," Noel Coward. 1, 4, 7, 10. "King of Burlesque," Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 10:10. "Hullabaloo" Frank Morgan. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:25. Also B. C.-Georgetown. 10:55 a. m. 2:30, 6:05 9:40.

Paramount—
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wagon Train," with Tim Holt. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:55, 9:10. "I Met a Murderer." 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:15.

Scollay—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55 6:50, 9:45. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Twenty minute travel film. Manchuria. Florida's Everglades. Unusual Occupations, latest newreels and other shorts.

State—
"Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also B. C.-Georgetown. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40

Telepix—
Mediterranean Milestones: Books Through the Ages: Information Please, with Christopher Morley; Hobbies of the Roosevelts; Favorite Songs, 2 cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Night Train." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "The Texans," with Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:50. "Jamaica Inn," Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 1:55, 6, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 1:05, 3:58, 6:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "The Ape," Boris Karloff. "Leather Pushers," Dick Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:20 and 8.
Capitol: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurry. "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. "La Conga Nights." 2 and 7.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Private Affairs." Matinees 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Diamond Frontier" Victor McLaglen. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 2, 5:07, 8:14. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:35, 6:42, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Quarterback," Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney "Sky Murder." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova and A. Mowbray. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Ninotchka" Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Fast and Loose," Rosalind Russell and Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Millionaires in Prison." 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:25, 9:25. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Dorchester: "Argentine Nights," "Mummy's Hand." 2. Continuous from 7-11
Franklin Park: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea 3:25, 9:10 "Wyoming," Wallace Beery 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "A Dispatch from Reuters," 3:15, 9:35 "Doctor Takes a Wife." 1:54, 8:09.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "River's End," "Margie." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones. 3:17, 7, 9:50. "Gang of Mine." 2:06, 8:39.
Park: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "Earl of Puddlestone." 1:30 and 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and Frances Farmer. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 3:01, 9:01. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "That's Right, You're Wrong," Kay Kyser. "Safari," Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:45 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. 2:30, 8:15. "Those Were the Days." 4, 9:45.
MALDEN — Granada: "Pier 13." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:36, 8:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2, 7, 10. "Return of Frank James." 3:20, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle. C. Aubrey Smith. 3:03, 8:13. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:55, 7, 9:53.
Orpheum: "Four Sons," Don Ameche and Mary Hughes. "Millionaires in Prison," Lee Tracy and Linda Hayes. 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "A Dispatch from Reuters." 3:21, 9:36.
MEDFORD—Fellway: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Dick Powell. 3:35, 6:42, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Quarterback," Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney "Sky Murder." 2 and 8.
NATICK—Colonial: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Calling All Husbands," 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Dispatch From Reuter's." Edward G. Robinson.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. "Yesterday's Heroes." **Strand:** "The Westerner." Gary Cooper and W. Brennan. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings. 3:31, 9:31 "Mummy's Hand" 2:08, 8:08.
Revere: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings. 2:16, 8:16. "The Mummy's Hand." 3:53, 9:53.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8:30.
Davis Square: "Lillian Russell," Alice Faye. "You're Not So Tough." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Cross Country Romance." "Enemy Agent." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Love, Honor and O, Baby." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ramparts We Watch." "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 7.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 8:30
Princess: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45 and 8:30.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Yesterday's Heroes." Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Out West with the Peppers." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Three Faces West," "An Angel from Texas." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLY—Strand: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Harvest." "The Awful Truth." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 3:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ramparts We Watch." 3:38, 8:03. "Sandy Is a Lady," Baby Sandy. 2:15, 6:53, 9:47.

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The Christian Science Monitor
November 20, 1940

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Thanksgiving—Day of Gratitude for Home! This Year We Hold Greater Concepts of It

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thanksgiving, essentially a home day, is one of the happiest times of all the year. In the loving warmth and cheer of home all the natural goodness of being spontaneously unfolds and expands Blessed be home! This is what we magnify in our American Thanksgiving.

But this year, as never before, we ask ourselves, "Do we really value and sufficiently comprehend what home means?"

In the world today—when thousands upon thousands are homeless, or being forced to seek new homes in foreign lands; when women have seen in hopeless ruin that which best and most dearly represented home to them; when men whose homes upon the seas were ships, have seen them, from the vantage point of a life-preserver, or the tossing terror of an open boat, glide to silent oblivion beneath insatiable waves; when men and women whose families for generations have dwelt securely within the solidarity of an established social order, are finding that solidarity no more than a myth—is it not well for us to examine our concepts of home?

What Home Is

Let us take by way of example a new slant on the old "Tale of Two Cities." Today, Paris stands, as a city, intact. Her boulevards still radiate in their orderly whiteness from the Arc de Triomphe. The arches of the Rue de Rivoli still extend shelter to the infrequent passer-by. The Louvre, the Palais de Justice, the Tuileries, the Luxembourg—they are all there, safe. Gracious French windows open upon their little balconies and watch the boulevards wind away, they know not where. **The buildings of Paris are unscathed. But where is home? Preservation of the city was not preservation of home. Paris has no more reality than a myth.**

And, just across the choppy English Channel, from the midst of the battle of Britain, every night on the radio comes a reassuring voice, "This—is London!" In the last months London has borne the pounding and destruction of thousands of her homes. St. Paul's, the Tower of London, the Temple—dozens of her cherished landmarks with sightless windows and twisted and battered walls, gape horribly at the man in the street as he muddles doggedly on. Children no longer run in the green velvet of Kensington Gardens while rotund London "bobbies" keep benign watch.

The True Concept

Playtime for the kiddies is in the mole-like dimness of sandbagged air-raid shelters. **Yet not a soul in all embattled Britain but knows what home is. In the midst of rubble and ruin and fire rises a singing, shining victory—the consciousness of home that stands impregnable in the hearts of her people. How blessed is this Thanksgiving day for Britain!**

But we here in America can also count our own victories for home, on this Thanksgiving Day. As never before there wells up in our hearts a deep unity of purpose to preserve the democratic way of life. We see on all sides an awakening consciousness of what the Bill of Rights means to us individually and collectively. We trace a broader tolerance — which stresses agreement on essentials and drops petty differences into the discard. These ways of thinking begin in the home. They win victories in the world.

This year our Thanksgiving may well include a bounteous measure of gratitude that our lights are bright and still burning. One evening recently I rode atop a Fifth Avenue bus with a young English refugee. The early dusk of November swathed New York in its most enchanting Tyrian blues and purples. As the bus crept through the thick traffic, the skyscrapers, imposing against the darkening sky, donned their twinkling jewels. Thousands of millions of lights patterned fabulous designs against the backdrop of the sky. I turned expectantly to my companion. Surely she was sharing my never-lagging pleasure in this sparkling scene. Tears were rolling down her cheeks.

"The lights," she murmured, "the glorious beauty of them—and so many. So very many! I can hardly believe it. It seems too wonderful. So many!"

Only then did I sense what a blackout might mean. As the night darkened I gazed down the streets' scintillating canyons with new eyes myself. How much it means to the world, I thought, for us to keep our lights bright. Who knows how many darkened torches of freedom may be re-kindled from our liberty-flinging lights. Let's be thankful—doubly thankful this Thanksgiving Day—for lights.

Grateful for Free Press

If the world is facing its most serious crisis (and it always terms the latest its worst), and America stands face to face with the realities of her part in it, let us be thankful that, as Americans, we are informed about what is going on. And let us see that we keep so, discerning clearly the difference between the arrogant pretensions of Nazi propaganda and the mightiness of Truth.

We may have left behind the days of free-for-all discussions round the pot-bellied stoves of the country stores, where Abe Lincoln sharpened his wits and seasoned his humor against all comers. Forums such as those which flourished when Emerson, Hawthorne, and Longfellow inspired public discussion may have served their terms. But we in America, as an electorate, know more about what America is doing, and are more keenly concerned with how she is going to do it, than ever before

Grateful for Knowledge

We lack neither a knowledge of events nor opportunity to hear critical discussion. Debates, political and editorial interpretations, military and economic analyses, round-table discussions pour into our homes over the radio networks, in books and magazines, and through the press. American women today are as alert and well-informed as their men are. We are a unit, we men and women of America. This is cause for great thanksgiving. This is the power of a united people.

And oh, let us Americans be thankful — above all else — that our lives are not standardized. That no self-styled dictator determines our political, social and economic models of living—our ways of life. That in all the world's history no dictatorship has long survived. That individual initiative and freedom of thought—native to every man and woman—thrive with the strength of the spirit in America, and are more deeply embedded in our national structure than ever before. Let us, then, as Americans, glean one mighty lesson from the war-torn world this Thanksgiving Day, November, 1940—deeper gratitude for "home" in the highest sense that loved word conveys.

Harold M. Lambert

In the quiet gratitude of the Pilgrims, Thanksgiving had its origin. Deeply grateful, despite terrible hardships, the Pilgrims looked for the good in their experience and poured out their earnest thanks for it. Especially were they grateful for their homes. Today, we too give earnest thanks for peace, for security, for blessings innumerable—but even more for a higher, broader concept of home than we have known before. Home is more an inner peace than a place. Bombs never touch it.

Brazil Nuts for the Holidays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every Thanksgiving dinner winds up properly over a bowl of nuts. No matter how good the turkey is, or the cranberry sauce, and even though you admit it will be impossible to look at another piece of pumpkin pie—until the next time—you reach for that first nut, then another. And, oh yes, one of those nice meaty Brazils!

But did you ever stop to think that Brazil nuts really come all the way from Brazil—from the deep, almost impenetrable jungles up on the far reaches of the Amazon? They do; and they start their long journey to your Thanksgiving dinner in the little dugout canoes of the Brazilian natives, whose dexterity floats them safely down along the Amazon's tributaries in the rainy season to the settlements.

The Brazil nut itself is really a seed of the fruit of the castana tree. The fruit itself, being similar in size and shape to a cocoanut, varies from 3 to 8 inches in diameter and has a very tough outer shell, or pod, generally about a half-inch thick and about as hard as any of the hardest woods. Each pod contains from 12 to 30 or more nuts, or seeds.

When the pods first ripen and fall to the ground—and they fall from a height of 150 feet or more, for the trees are jungle giants—they hit with terrific impact. If the ground is at all soft, they bury themselves. And if anybody who is gathering them happens to get hit with one, it is just too bad. For this reason they are gathered when there is little wind blowing.

The nuts fit inside the pod in the same manner as the sections of an orange—which accounts for their triangular shape. But when the pod has been opened (the natives use a machete for the tricky job), they say it is worse than a jig-saw puzzle to fit the nuts back into their original positions.

Brazil nuts have been popular for many years. Most of us know them as "niggertoes." Up Boston way, however, they still call them castanas—the Brazilian name given them by the Yankee skippers who introduced them into the country via the black holds of their clipper ships, thus bringing joy to youngsters on Christmas morning when they found one or two tucked in the toes of their stockings.

These meaty nuts are every-day affairs with us now. We enjoy Brazil nut confections, chocolate coated Brazils, and Brazil nut crunches. And because they are easy to cut, slice, chop, grind or grate, they make many delicious dishes right through the menu from appetizers to dessert. Their high protein content makes them an excellent meat substitute. Added to most vegetables, salads, and foods like rice, noodles or spaghetti, they make a dish that provides in itself a well-balanced meal.

Garnish for Turkey

By Jane Ten Broeck

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the traditional roast turkey on our Thanksgiving dinner tables, we can introduce variety and new flavors into the meal by the use of unusual garnishes, or new treatment of vegetables.

Exceptionally good results in flavor abound when the turkey is garnished with glazed pineapple slices. Here is the recipe:

Glazed Pineapple Slices

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons water
⅓ cup brown sugar
⅓ cup New Orleans molasses

Heat all ingredients together in a frying pan, over a low flame, until well-blended. Dip slices of pineapple in the syrup and heat until the surface of the fruit becomes glazed. This mixture is for seven slices of pineapple.

A delicious recipe for that unexpected, unusual vegetable dish is:

Bacon Acorn Squash

Split three acorn squash in halves. Remove seeds and place cut side down on a flat baking pan. Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) until the squash is tender. Make a syrup of ½ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, ¼ cup water, and ½ cup molasses. Cover insides of squash with the syrup and reheat in the oven until the surface is well glazed, but the squash has not dried out. Add 1 spoonful of crispy broiled bacon, chopped in small pieces, to the cavity of each piece of squash.

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Have Fun Around the Hearth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Open fireplaces are becoming more and more an integral part of the new houses being built today, while in old houses wallboard fillings are finding their way into the nearest ashcans. Good old fireplaces are returning to favor. In spite of central heating and efficient gas stoves, or perhaps because of them, the sight of heat—those leaping, dancing, living flames—seems especially reassuring and satisfying even to the most modern of us homemakers.

I grew up accustomed to the comforting sight of a wood fire on bleak or stormy days. Many were the happy gatherings about the fireplace in our old house, with marshmallow-toastings augmenting the fun. Now I have the good fortune to live in a little house that fairly purrs with the atmosphere absorbed in its 60-odd years. When we moved in, the fireplaces were boarded up and papered over, but as the result of my insistence we have the use of the one in the living room. And what a boon it has been—what a gracious focal-point for entertaining!

Quiet Hours

I love to invite two or three friends in to enjoy the blazing logs and the candlelight in the late afternoon. For me and for them such times are unforgettable bits of peace and beauty fitted into the mosaic of our lives.

This year I have hit upon another idea that contributes beautifully to informal entertaining, and at practically no cost, which is important to us.

We simply have a weiner roast in the living room! To date every one has been a hilarious success With the weiners, buns, mustard, chopped onion, and pickles on a tray adjacent to the fireplace, it's every man for himself and a hot dog to his own taste. Hot cocoa and its accessories are nearby on another tray Ordinary pronged green sticks, such as are cut on the spot for a weiner roast in the woods, are kept in the rack with the fire tools, always handy. How comfortable we all are! Yet we lose never an iota of the fun and fellowship to be had at the regulation weiner roast, even to the singing around the fire afterward.

Try a Weiner Roast

The idea is beginning to spread; I heard the other day of another living-room weiner roast. The hostess, it seems, was tipped off by a guest who had enjoyed one here. Now you may have been doing this for years. As a matter of fact, I don't see why we were so long discovering it. But if you haven't, try it. It's fun. **V. B. H.**

The centerpiece for this attractive Thanksgiving dinner table is made of harvest fruits, vegetables, and squash with sprays of wheat. The menu includes turkey garnished with glazed pineapple slices, baked acorn squash, buttered string beans, cornbread, and a mixed green salad. The dessert is old-fashioned pumpkin tart, served with cheddar cheese on the side.

Serving Thanksgiving Dinner From a Kitchenette

By Ida Bailey Allen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What if we are housekeeping on a small scale? Is it possible to provide a Thanksgiving Dinner from a kitchenette?

Indeed we can, with both ease and charm, even if we are business homemakers, at work up to five o'clock in the afternoon the day before. Here is a menu that may be easily prepared for four people:

Thanksgiving Kitchenette Dinner

Spiced Tomato Juice Served With Savory Cheese Canapes
Celery Radishes Olives
Bouillon With Sautéed Mushrooms and Croutons
Broiled Chicken Peas Flaky Rice
Salad Bowl Tossed at the Table
Rolls
Steamed Fig Pudding With Hard Sauce
Nuts Fruit

If necessary, do the shopping after business on Wednesday. Buy canned bouillon, frosted or canned peas, and canned fig pudding. The mushrooms should be fresh. That same day, on returning from market, before putting the foods away, prepare the chicken for broiling, wash the salad ingredients and wrap them in damp paper towels, prepare the celery and radishes and wrap them also in damp towels and place to crisp in the refrigerator. Make the hard sauce and put it in a bowl to chill, ready to serve.

The remaining foods may be quickly prepared the next day, and the meal served with real hospitality whether you boast a dining table—or merely push two bridge tables together. It is not luxurious appointments that make the Thanksgiving Dinner a success—but the spirit of praise which recognizes blessings and gives silent thanks for every dish.

Savory Cheese Canapes

Mix snappy cheese with a little butter and one-fourth the quantity of chopped salted nut meats. Add a minced pimento and serve heaped on crisp crackers.

Bouillon With Mushrooms

Wash and slice ¼ pound mushrooms. Sauté 7 minutes in 2 tablespoons butter. Drain on paper towels. Add to 1 can bouillon prepared according to the directions on the can; simmer 5 minutes.

Broiled Chicken

Quarter the chicken. Roll in melted butter, then in flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Dip in the butter again. Broil at a moderate heat for 20 minutes, turning when brown. Transfer to a buttered pan. Dot plentifully with butter, cover and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Flaky Rice

Measure 1½ cups rice into a good sized saucepan. Pour in water to cover to the depth of an inch. Cover and cook over a low heat until tender and flaky, about 22 minutes.

Mixed Salad Bowl

Choose a good sized bowl. In it arrange coarsely shredded iceberg lettuce, sprigs of water cress, sliced radishes, strips of raw carrot, and a diced firm tomato. Decorate on top with cress and radishes. Toss with well-seasoned French dressing.

Hard Sauce

Stir ½ cup butter till creamy. Add 1½ cups sifted powdered sugar alternately with 1 tablespoon hot water and ½ tablespoon lemon juice. Place in a bowl and dust with nutmeg.

Note. Recipes are proportioned to serve four. Measurements are level.

For Fun at a Party—Let the Men Try to Trim Some Hats

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you often been annoyed by the slurring remarks made by mere males about your favorite headgear? As far back as I can remember there was always a man to take the wind out of my sails with, "Do you call **that** a hat?"—every time I sauntered forth in a treasure of a new chapeau.

Well, if your experience has been similar to mine, you've no doubt also wondered just what kind of hat a man would like to see you wearing. At least I wondered about it, so I gave a party to find out.

For invitations I cut little hat shapes out of folded colored paper. I tied a tiny piece of string around the crown and in it stuck a little flower clipped from a corsage which I had discarded as superfluous decoration from a ready-to-wear dress.

Like Professional Announcements

I tried to word the invitations as nearly as possible like the announcements sent out by hat manufacturers to their trade. They read: "You are cordially invited to attend a preview of the latest millinery fashions for fall on (such-and-such a day) at (our house). See world famous hat designers at work! See lovely models wearing their creations! Each lady attending will take home a new fall hat."

Then I gathered together all the odds and ends of trimmings I had accumulated over a period of time and supplemented them with some inexpensive purchases in the wholesale hat district of New York City, where I could acquire feathers for a penny apiece and bits of fruit or flowers and ribbon for similar prices. Of course, if I had lived outside New York, I could have collected similar odds and ends from friends or made some inexpensive purchases at the ten-cent stores. I also bought uncovered hat frames in the hat district. These, too, are now available in ten-cent stores. Altogether the materials did not cost any more than any party souvenirs I might have selected.

Their Supreme Opportunity

This assembled collection was placed on a table the night of our party, together with a big box full of pins. Each of our masculine guests was then asked to make a hat for his feminine partner. Well, you would have thought it was the opportunity they had waited for for an entire lifetime! The men set to work with a will and the feathers and ribbons simply flew!

Each of the women had her own ideas and expressed them verbally Each of the men had his own ideas and expressed them in a piece of millinery. All at once, too. Party rules, such as, "Don't grab," and "Take the piece nearest you," were forgotten. The models picked out bits of finery they thought they would like on their hats, but their choices had to give way before the decision of the male designers. In most cases their recommendations were discarded and they were asked just to pose quietly and not interfere with the important work at hand.

Foraged in the Kitchen

Nothing would do but that one of our guests must go into the kitchen to trim the hat he was making. There he foraged among the cooking utensils and finally emerged triumphantly with a straining spoon and meat fork fastened precariously to one side of the hat with several clothespins. This he tied jauntily on his partner's head with a ribbon. She, poor thing, had been waiting with a bunch of bright red cherries she had salvaged from the melee and was hoping to have on her hat.

A pair of triangular-shaped cuffs of large dimension, which I had removed from a dress long ago and saved for no reason at all, were pounced upon by two of the men and made into snoods.

One of our guests produced a Scotch bonnet done in a yellow plaid ribbon with a turquoise blue feather pointing forward. Another turned out a Spanish toreador model by placing identical bunches of fruit on either side of a box-shaped frame and tying ribbons around the crown. The only discrepancy was that this Spanish hat was done in shades of pink and blue.

Choice Creations

My husband surprised me with a model combining nearly every type of trimming, a feather sticking up straight in the air, a little fruit over one eye and some flowers at the rear, with a veil hanging well down over the face. The most ingenious idea of the evening was a ribbon hung down the front of the hat in such a way that it encircled the nose of the wearer.

When all were complete, the ladies retired to another room to adjust their hats before a mirror. Then they walked out, one at a time, and turned slowly around twice so that all angles might be well observed. Each creation received a round of applause from the audience of men designers.

Cleaning Jewelry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jewelled costume ornaments, used so frequently to accent severely cut dresses, may be brightened up by washing briskly with a soft-bristled brush dipped in a good soap lather. Do not use much water, as this is liable to loosen the stones. Rinse and wipe dry on a clean, lintless cloth.

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Night Watch on The Ptarmigan

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On your night watch, you are completely alone in the world. Everyone else is asleep below, the galley fire is banked until morning; you sit with an oilskin across your shoulders for the air as much as the spray. You have hours ahead of you to hunch around the wheel. You are convinced, more at night than in the daytime, that land was an illusion. There are no hills but these dark blue foam-lit moving ones, no valleys but these irregular troughs sliding toward the ship, up and down and up, no horizon at all in the thick night. There is no other world but sea and water and wind, and the shadowy tilted decks of the Ptarmigan.

* * *

A night watch is like nothing you have ever experienced before. It grows on you as you sit there alone. It is not fear. It has nothing to do with any fear you might ever have known, on land or in a gale or with people. It is just a feeling. You will have to take a night watch sometime to understand about it. It must be the feeling of awe.

At first you find a star and see how the wheel feels to your course. You watch for steamers and try to decide if the light out there where the sky and water must be meeting is a star or a ship. Gradually all the stars seem very large and near. There is an Old Testament atmosphere about the night. You are reminded of such mighty Biblical phrases as "the hand of God," and "the voice of the Lord," and "the everlasting arms."

You are awesomely alone with yourself and the reason for things—the reason for tides and tracts of stars and you. There is [illegible] to distract you, no other tangent of thought to go shooting off toward when the going gets heavy, the way people do in their conversations. You feel bound to face every thought that comes to you with utter honesty and sincerity. You brush no idea aside as trivial because no trivial thoughts come to you amid such elemental grandness. Nor none too difficult.

It is thus at last that you stare ahead at the light on the horizon and the night is peopled with your thoughts—simple, direct, unadorned. You leave off all turns of phrases, all adroitness learned by society and associations, and go back to the plainest phrases your language knows. You reach out after fundamentals and causes for things, and there in the solitude, under the pale triangles of sails, you are convinced that there are answers to eternal questions, solace for deep griefs, and solutions for the tangled problems of a confused world.

* * *

Porpoises streak by faster than the ship's wake. They shoot under your keel and you watch their swift silver phosphorescent path through the water, reflecting that they are called the friend of man at sea. You remember stories you have heard of their feats of rescue. Everywhere man has an ally—the albatross and the porpoise at sea, the dog and the horse on land. And in his thoughts he has access to the eternalities of the ages. That is his ally among the intangible real.

The light on the horizon is a star, not a ship. A star on its course, as you are on yours. Your running lights are two nearer stars. The wheel is firm and tractable under your hand. Sometimes you think the ship is running herself, and you are just sitting there in the chill night, an oilskin around your shoulders. The breeze holds, the jib is full of the good wind, the wake lies straight behind your stern. The ship's clock strikes below. You hear it as a distant tinkle—seven bells. Dawn will edge along the top rim of the sea in another hour. Until dawn she is your ship, it is your world, your course, they are your thoughts. It is your watch in all things. Yours and the star that rides the masthead.

J. B.

Blue No Longer Blue

Autumn bonfires down the block
Smudge the sky with colored chalk.
Blue that's blue just overhead
Makes the skyline sunset red.
Neighbors congregate to scan
Nature having fun with man:
What are diplomats to do
Now with blue no longer blue?

CHARLES MALAM

Morning Mist

The mist has veiled the mountain from my
sight.
The keenest eye
Can see above these trees nothing but sky
Gray-white.
Shading from near to far, from green
To a gray-green,
Even the nearer trees are dimly seen.
It is another world I look on now,
Standing in the wet grass, beneath a bough
Mist-laden. Yet I know the mist will rise,
The day-god will break through
The clouds, the skies
Be clear and blue,
Once more the trees attain
Their definite form and hue.
The sun will bring my mountain back again.

MARJORIE KNAPP

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIGHTHOUSE OFF CAPE ANN, MASSACHUSETTS: *A Color Etching by William Meyerowitz*

A Pale Day-Moon In the Sky

IT WAS WINTER in the mountains, lonely and bluely still. Christmas was approaching, and the days were short. Ice-laden, old, gnarled fir trees crooked despairingly from the deep snow, their trunks the color of rusted iron. . . .

Over Nautind the moon at midday hung in the sky like a whitish-blue ball of ice, and the sun, that never reached over the mountain ridges, cast only a shimmering, cold, reddish reflection in the heavens for a few hours in the middle of the day.

Far down there in the valley that lay more than a thousand feet above the sea, a sparse forest shaded the curiously formed knolls and mountain-tops, and Djup River drummed beneath its cover of ice. Here and there the river burst out in wild falls surrounded by icicles that were like windpipes in a heavenly pipe organ, when the wind played through them. And how it sparkled in the cold green and violet mist!

Below the falls, the river flowed on, broad and still, to hide itself under the blankets of ice and snow that covered the gray willow and dwarf birch-ringed bogs. Here lay some old . . . huts, waiting for summer, only their roofs showing above the snow. There the rabbit played at night in the light of the aurora borealis and the moon. . . . Here the ptarmigan ran, hunched and swift, between the bushes, pecking at frozen buds; or slept, buried warmly in snow, only its white head and black eye above the surface. . . .

And furthest in, where the forest was densest, amid windfallen trees and enormous, icy gray boulders, the old, . . . bear slept her winter sleep in some tree stump, well hidden beneath the snow.

At night the northern lights filled the sky with flickering cascades of color—strange, lifeless lights that flamed, played, disappeared, then unfurled in splendid banners and streamers, and rolled together in bundles and bunches of flaming faggots, to break, at last, in the infinity up there, into waves that drowned the crystal stars.

In the weird black shadows that the trees threw, the moonlight sparkled, the mountains stood clean-cut and white against the sky, and up out of the valleys and clefts rolled never-ending fogs from half-congealed waterfalls and open, soot-black quagmires.—From "NORTHERN WINTER," by Gøsta af Geijerstam.—A Translation from the Norwegian by Joran Birkeland. (New York: Dutton.)

WILLIAM MEYEROWITZ has chosen to do pioneer work in a difficult field of art. Color etching requires a highly exacting technique, beyond the arduous period of experimentation. Most etchers have made at least a tentative attempt to enrich their work with color. Rembrandt printed with a black ink, warmed with red or brown, on paper of an ivory or bister hue. Whistler also experimented with warm and cool tones of ink in printing his etchings of Venice, and used a greenish-toned paper for his moonlight series. These master etchers did not seek to change the essential brilliance and vibrancy of their medium. As a successful embellishment of etching, color does not cover and obscure the living qualities of the method. To achieve a fusing in which color and etched line both complement and enhance each other has been the goal in color etching. The best of Mr. Meyerowitz's etchings in color are considered to have attained this end, and to have retained all the particular qualities of the black and white print, together with the advantage of the variation in color.

This etching is one of the Gloucester series—called the American Venice by the artist—to which he adds three or four plates every year in his Gloucester studio. Each one is the result of further experiment in the fascinating field of color.

Boston Was a Country Town in 1825

IN 1825 BOSTON was still a large country town. I think someone has called it a city of gardens; but that someone may have been I. As late as 1817, in a description of Boston which accompanied a show which a Frenchman had made by carving and painting the separate houses, it was said, with some triumph, that there were nine blocks of buildings in the town. This means that all the other buildings stood with windows or doors on each of the four sides, and in most instances with trees, or perhaps little lanes, between. . . .

The reader must imagine, therefore, a large, pretty country town, where stagecoaches still clattered in from the country, and brought all the strangers who did not ride in their own chaises. . . . When, in 1829, it was reported that the new Tremont House was to have no special stables for its guests, the announcement excited surprise almost universal; and to us children the statement that there was to be a tavern, or a hotel, without a sign, was still more extraordinary. We were used to seeing swinging signs on posts in front of the taverns. Thus I remember "The Indian Queen" in Bromfield Street, "The Bunch of Grapes" in State Street, "The Lamb" I think where the Adams House now is, "The Lion" where the Boston Theatre is, and nearly opposite these the Lafayette Tavern. This means that large pictures of an Indian queen, a bunch of grapes, a lamb, a lion, and of Lafayette swung backward and forward in the wind. There was a sign in front of the Marlborough Tavern, and one nearly opposite, south of Milk Street, but I do not remember what these were. All these inns would now be thought small. They were then called taverns, and to New Englanders seemed very large. Of course, they were large enough for their purpose. When I was nine or ten years old my father, who was thought to be a fanatic as a railroad prophet, offered in Faneuil Hall the suggestion that if people could come from Springfield to Boston in five hours an average of nine people would come every day. This prophecy was then considered extravagant. I have told the story in the Introduction, of his coming to Boston for the first time, in 1805, when the Northampton passengers joined the Springfield passengers at Brookfield. There was room in the carriage for six only. He therefore gave up his seat to a lady who had pressing duties, and waited in Brookfield twenty-four hours to take his chances for the next stage. . . .

Try to recall, dear reader, or to imagine, the conditions of a town without any railroads, and without any steam navigation beyond fifteen miles. The first steamboat in Boston harbor went to Nahant and back again, about 1826. The first steam railway ran trains to Newton, nine miles, in 1833. . . . In such a town the supplies of food, unless brought from the immediate neighborhood, came from the seaboard or the Western rivers in sloops or schooners. We drew our flour from points as far south as Richmond. I remember that, in more than one winter, when my grandmother, in Westhampton, had sent us a keg or two of homemade apple-sauce, the sloop which brought the treasure was frozen up in Connecticut River below Hartford, so that it was four or five months before we hungry children enjoyed her present.—From "A New England Boyhood," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Refuge in Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY REALIZE today that spiritual thinking, based on the true knowledge of God, is mankind's only sure protection from evil. How beautifully a Scriptural plea and promise points this out, in the words from Deuteronomy (4:30, 31): "When thou art in tribulation, and all these things are come upon thee, even in the latter days, if thou turn to the Lord thy God, and shalt be obedient unto his voice; (for the Lord thy God is a merciful God;) he will not forsake thee." What a comforting promise this is! And how natural it is to turn trustingly to Him when it is learned that God is ever-present divine Love, Mind, Spirit, Truth!

Christian Science has revealed in full measure the grand facts about God, and the happiness and healing which come to all who obey His Word. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 277): "Truth is speaking louder, clearer, and more imperatively than ever. Error is walking to and fro in the earth, trying to be heard above Truth, but its voice dies out in the distance." And on page 83 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says, "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." The student of Christian Science is well aware that aggression, violence, and the seeming triumph of wickedness are errors which Truth uncovers and destroys. For the power of God, good, is supreme, and operates ceaselessly to protect, guide, and bless. This is the true standpoint from which to advance and prove that all phases of evil are unreal, illusive, and self-destructive. Truth and Love, when understood, spiritualize thought, and thus cause one to perceive the reality of good and the unreality of evil.

A woman recalls gratefully an experience which proved that Truth's protecting power is ever present, ever available, and encircles all. She was one of a group making a motor trip through the mountains. Certain conditions had caused a great delay in the schedule, and the driver of the car endeavored to make up the loss of time by doubling speed. As the car swayed perilously near the edge of the road, the woman saw a sheer drop of many hundreds of feet to the valley below. A sense of impending danger caused her to seek instant "refuge in Truth." She declared that the real man is spiritual, perfect, and indestructible, for he reflects God; that he is forever safe in divine Mind, where there is no danger; that fear, recklessness, and callous indifference to human welfare are powerless mortal beliefs, which cannot touch the real man, or harm one iota of good. These earnest declarations of Truth and denials of error helped her to rise above the evil suggestions of panic and helplessness. The words of a verse in the Bible came to her thought (Deuteronomy 33:27): "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." The heavenly sense of protection which came with this message was so vivid that fear and confusion soon vanished, and the trip was completed in safety for all. Christian Scientists know from experience that such realization, and the peace that comes with it, are truly protective; that they have the definite effect of maintaining harmonious conditions. How wonderful it is to realize that divine Love fills all space; that there is no dangerous height or depth to separate us from Him!

Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Someone may say: "I have no fear for myself. But I seem to exist in a nightmare of alarm for loved ones whose duties subject them to danger. What can I do to help them?" Others, who appear to suffer from loss and cruel injustice, believe they can never be happy again. Chronic worry, rankling hatred, or unwholesome surroundings sometimes claim to cause sickness. Perhaps the sufferer is convinced that he cannot get well until certain material conditions improve or disappear. Spiritual understanding sets mankind free from the unreal bondage of fear, sin, and disease. The pretexts and pretenses of evil are utterly powerless to defeat the might of Truth.

God, our heavenly Father-Mother, cares eternally for every one of His children. Not one of them is ever beyond His love. Eternal Life is the law of man's being, and Truth is his "refuge and strength" (Psalms 46:1). There are no obstacles to good in ever-present Mind, God. No disorder of matter can limit or destroy the true idea which goes forth from Mind to bless and save. Truth heals disease as readily as it heals sorrow, sin, and lack. Heredity, contagion, and incurability are not God's laws, but are false beliefs, which are completely reversed by the spiritual understanding of true being. May all be reassured and strengthened by Mrs. Eddy's words in "Unity of Good" (p. 57): "Man's refuge is in spirituality, 'under the shadow of the Almighty.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"В ИСТИНЕ—УБЕЖИЩЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Многие ныне отдают себе отчет в том, что духовное мышление, основанное на истинном знании Бога, является единственной верной защитой человечества от зла. Как прекрасно указывают на это Библейские просьба и обещание, словами Второзакония (4:30, 31): "Когда ты будешь в скорби, и когда все это постигнет тебя в последствие времени, то обратишься к Господу, Богу твоему, и послушаешь гласа Его; (Господь, Бог твой, есть Бог милосердый:) Он не оставит тебя." Сколь утешительно это обещание! И как естественно обратиться доверчиво к Нему когда познаешь, что Бог—вечносущая божественная Любовь, Разум, Дух, Истина.

Христианская Наука открыла в полной мере великие факты относительно Бога и того счастья и исцеления, которые приходят к тем, кто повинуется Его Слову. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, говорит в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 277): "Истина глаголит громче, яснее и более повелительно, чем когда бы то ни было. Заблуждение бродит взад и вперед по земле, стараясь говорить громче Истины, но его голос замирает на расстоянии." А на странице 83 книги 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" она говорит, "Смертные должны найти убежище в Истине с тем, чтобы избежать заблуждения наших дней." Изучающий Христианскую Науку хорошо знает, что посягательство, насилие и кажущееся торжество зла являются заблуждениями, которые Истина открывает и уничтожает. Ибо могущество Бога, добра, превыше всего и действует беспрерывно, чтобы защищать, направлять и благословлять. Это есть верное основание, от которого надо исходить, чтобы доказать, что все виды зла—недействительны, обманчивы и сами себя истребляют. Истина и Любовь, когда они постигнуты, одухотворяют мысль и, таким образом, способствуют пониманию реальности добра и нереальности зла.

Одна женщина вспоминает с признательностью один случай, который доказал, что оберегательная сила Истины всегда налицо, всегда может быть использована и объемлет все. С группой лиц она совершала путешествие на автомобиле в горах. Некоторые обстоятельства вызвали сильное запоздание в расписании пути и правивший машиной старался наверстать потерянное время удвоивая скорость хода. Когда машина опасно покачнулась на краю дороги, эта женщина увидела крутой склон в несколько сот футов глубины в долину. Чувство угрожающей опасности заставило ее искать немедленно 'убежище в Истине." Она стала утверждать, что истинный человек—духовен, совершенен и неразрушим, ибо он отражает Бога, что он навеки сохранен в божественном Разуме, где нет опасностей; что страх, безрассудность и жестокосердое равнодушие к человеческому благосостоянию являются бессильными смертными верованиями, которые не могут коснуться истинного человека или причинить вред хотя бы малейшей частице добра. Эти настойчивые утверждения Истины и отрицания зла помогли ей подняться выше дурных внушений чувства паники и беспомощности. Слова одного стиха из Св. Писания пришли ей на ум (Второзаконие 33:27): "Прибежище твое Бог древний, и ты под мышцами вечными." Блаженное ощущение защищенности, которое появилось с этими словами, было настолько живым, что страх и смущение скоро исчезли и путешествие закончилось благополучно для всех. Последователи Христианской Науки знают на опыте, что подобное сознание и спокойствие духа, которое приходит с ним, поистине являются защитой, и что поддержание гармоничных условий определенно является следствием их. Как удивительно хорошо сознавать, что божественная Любовь заполняет все пространство; что нет опасной высоты или глубины, отделяющих нас от Него.

Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 8:32): "И познаете истину, и истина сделает вас свободными." Кто нибудь может сказать: "Я не боюсь за себя. Но мне мнится, что я живу в кошмарном страхе за своих любимых, которые, по своим обязанностям, подвергаются опасности. Что я могу сделать, чтобы помочь им?" Иные, которые видимо страдают от потерь и жестокой несправедливости, думают, что они не смогут никогда больше быть счастливыми. Постоянное беспокойство, ожесточенная ненависть или неблагоприятная обстановка иногда якобы являются причиной болезни. Быть может, страдающий убежден, что он не может выздороветь до тех пор, пока некоторые материальные условия не изменятся к лучшему или пока они не исчезнут. Духовное понимание освобождает человека от недействительного, подневольного подчинения страху, греху и болезни. Предлоги и притязания зла совершенно бессильны победить мощь Истины.

Бог, наш небесный Отец-Матерь, заботится вечно о каждом из Своих чад. Ни один из них никогда не находится вне Его любви. Вечная Жизнь—закон бытия человека и Истина—его "прибежище и сила" (Псалтирь 46:1). Нет помех добру в вечносущем Разуме, Боге. Никакие нарушения материального порядка не могут ограничить или разрушить истинную идею, которая исходит от Разума, дабы благословлять и спасать. Истина излечивает болезнь также легко, как она излечивает горе, грех и лишения. Наследственность, зараза и неизлечимость—не законы Бога, а лишь ложные верования, которые полностью опровергаются духовным пониманием истинного бытия. Да будут все успокоены и подкреплены словами Мрз. Эдди в "Unity of Good" (стр. 57): "Убежище человека—в духовности, 'под сенью Всемогущего.'"

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U S A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Ribbon of Sand

This narrow ribbon of the sand
That holds against the dune's endeavor
And ocean's whirling saraband,
Shall be my own forever.

Scrolled to this coral cove and cape
By tool of undertow and wind,
Leaned upon by the wild sea-grape,
Which hurricanes have thinned,

Though ribbon-tenuous it lies
Bounded by wave and carven bluff,
For those made sun-and-planet-wise
It is enough.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1940

G. O. P. Reorganization Is Favored by Aiken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 20—Gov. George D. Aiken believes reorganization of the Republican Party, state and national, is imperative if the Party is to carry future elections.

He told reporters today:

"Unquestionably, there will have to be a reorganization of the Party in Vermont and in the United States as well, if we expect to carry future elections."

The Governor, also United States Senator-Elect, gave voice to what had been an undercurrent of dissatisfaction since the primary campaign in which he defeated Ralph Flanders, Springfield industrialist, for the Republican senatorial nomination. Many members of the State Republican Committee were known to have been actively working for the nomination of the Springfield man and Aiken supporters have charged that the Republican Committee made little effort to stage an energetic campaign in the November election.

Withholds His Program

Pressed for details on what should be the nature of the reorganization, Governor Aiken declared he had a program, but that the time was not ripe to make it public.

Benjamin Gates, State Auditor, retiring after 26 years of service, was not as reticent. He declared the Republican State Committee made "slim efforts" to press the campaign in Vermont and compared it unfavorably with the active campaign for votes staged by the Democratic Party in the State.

That Senator-Elect Aiken still maintains his ideas for reorganization of the national Party, which he made public in his Lincoln Day speech in New York in 1938, was evident today. At that time he assailed the national Party as a closed corporation, and urged liberal infusion of progressive members and a greater number of members representing the farm vote.

In Washington, Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Vermont Republican, condemned today the existing leadership of the Party in his home state as an "old hierarchy" and disclosed he was interested in reports from his State an "independent or liberal" Republican State Committee would be organized.

Senator Gibson's associates said they were hopeful similar independent State Republican organizations would be founded in other states and that they already had promises of support for such a campaign.

The Senator said his criticism of the party leadership was directed particularly at the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.

Associated With Aiken

Remarking that Republicans carried the State by the second narrowest margin in political history, he expressed "disappointment" with the campaign conducted by state Party leaders and disclosed he was interested in the founding of what he described as an "independent or liberal" State Committee.

In his attempt to remove some of the Party leaders, Senator Gibson is associated with Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, Senator-elect. The youthful Senator Gibson, filling until next January the seat left vacant by his father's passing, reaffirmed his belief in his father's demands that the Republicans "remove Old Guard" elements of the Party.

Such a campaign by some of the younger Party members already has been proposed to Republicans in New Hampshire and New York, persons closely associated with Mr. Gibson said. They declined, however, to disclose the names of persons in the other states with whom they have conferred.

It also was learned that some supporters of the Gibson-Aiken forces were considering using the Willkie-for-President Clubs as their medium for making the movement Nation-wide.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for the Presidency, indicated after the election that he thought it would be a good thing for the Republican Party if the clubs were continued, provided his name was not connected with them.

The late Senator Gibson demanded on several occasions within recent years that the Republican Party "remove reactionary and Old-Guard leaders and give recognition to the real dirt farmers and labor."

His son said he indorsed that policy.

Dissatisfaction Extends

The Vermont split dates back to 1912 when the elder Gibson supported the Bull Moosers and later when he was read out of the Party for failure to support President Coolidge's veto of a bonus bill.

Earlier this year, Governor Aiken appealed to Mr. Willkie to "use your influence" in ousting former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware as a member of the Republican National Executive Committee.

Vermont's Vote

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 20 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie carried Vermont by 14,102 votes, 4,797 fewer than Alfred M. Landon's majority over President Roosevelt four years ago, the State Canvassing Board announced yesterday.

In reporting the official vote, the Board listed 78,371 for Mr. Willkie and 64,269 for President Roosevelt. Earl Browder, the Communist presidential candidate received 411 votes, nine more than in 1936.

United States Senator Warren R. Austin (R), in winning re-election, polled 93,293 votes to 47,101 for Ona S. Searles (D). Six years ago Senator Austin's majority over his Democratic opponent, Fred C. Martin, was only 3,514.

Gov. George D. Aiken (R) received 87,150 votes in gaining the four-year Senate term created by the passing of Senator Gibson, compared with 54,263 for Herbert B. Comings (D).

United States Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) was re-elected with 89,637 votes to 50,804 for michael J. Rock (D).

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Case Goes Back to Supreme Court

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding labor case, the oldest active National Labor Relations Board dispute in New England if not in the country, was taken back to the Supreme Court at Washington today by the shipbuilding corporation. Review of an adverse lower court decision in Boston was asked.

The controversy, which began early in 1936, concerns the employee representation plan which has been serving as the collective bargaining agency at the Fore River plant since 1923 and at the East Boston plant since 1933.

Recently the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here upheld an order of the NLRB requiring the company to disestablish the employee representation plan at both plants, to bargain with a union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at its Boston plant, and to put its agreement with the union into writing.

At the Fore River plant, the corporation will not have to bargain with the C. I. O. until a labor board election is held and unless the C. I. O. then wins it. The NLRB is holding up any election until the company has complied with its order requiring the disestablishment of the company union there and until it feels that the effects of what it regards as unfair labor practices have been dissipated.

Stay of the Circuit Court's mandate of Oct. 8 to obey the Labor Board's ruling was granted yesterday on condition that the corporation file a petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court, which is virtually an appeal.

In its petition the company defended the employee representation at Fore River by saying that "a large majority of the employees have annually, beginning with 1923, expressed their approval of the plan and their desire for its continuance."

The other major point presented to the Supreme Court concerned written agreements, the corporation urging that the National Labor Relations Act does not require a company to sign a written contract embodying any agreement reached with a union relative to wages and hours. Therefore Bethlehem contended that the Labor Board had no authority to order such a written agreement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rain and colder tonight with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; Thursday cloudy and colder; fresh southwest winds shifting to moderate northwest tonight.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain tonight turning to snow in north portion; Thursday mostly cloudy and colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain except snow in higher elevations, colder in north portion tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain tonight; Thursday cloudy and colder, occasional rain in the southeast portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain tonignt; Thursday mostly cloudy, occasional rain and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong southwest winds shifting to northwest and diminishing tonight, moderate northwest Thursday; overcast with occasional rain tonight and in extreme south portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

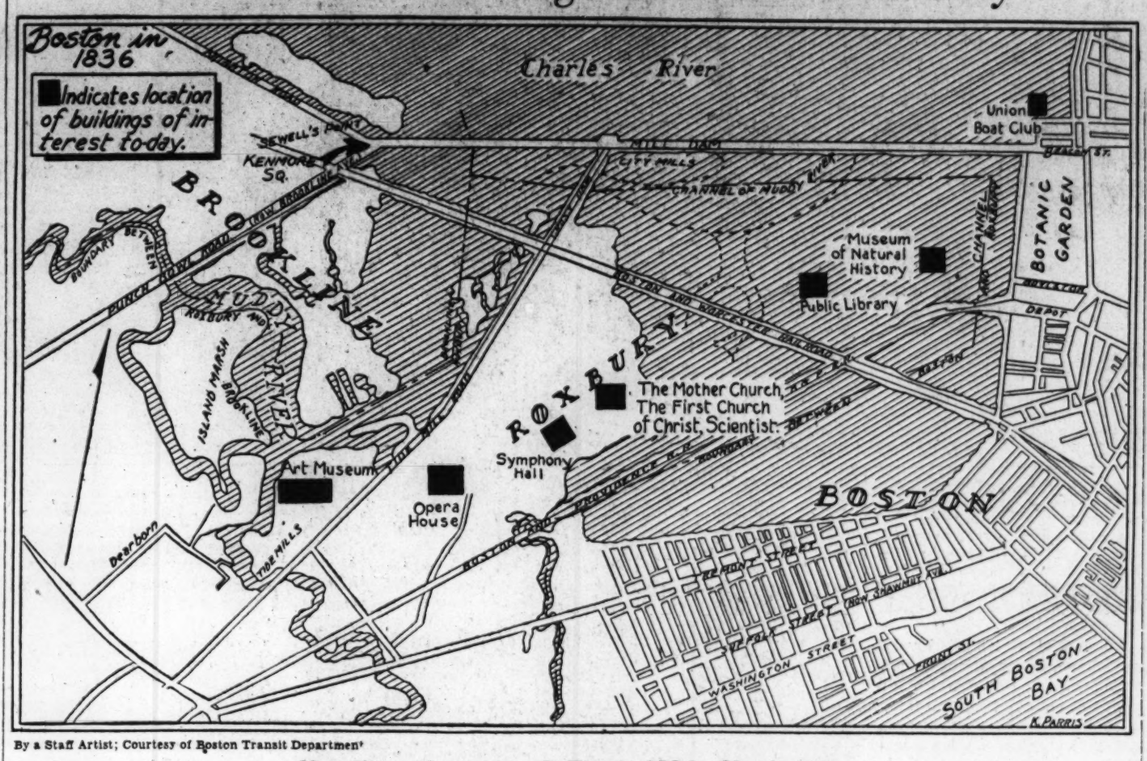
	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	37	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	36	36	New York	43	40
Denver	16	10	Norfolk	48	40
Kansas City	37	35	Philadelphia	40	33
Los Angeles	50	49	St. Louis	44	44
Miami	74	73	San Francisco	42	40
Minneapolis	33	33	Washington	41	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Nov. 20.
B—Minimum for the previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:36 p. m., E. S. T.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday 3:15 a. m. E. S. T.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:48 p. m., Wednesday.

One Hundred Years Ago in Boston's Back Bay



By a Staff Artist; Courtesy of Boston Transit Department

Map Shows the Area as It Was in 1836—Mostly Water

Locations of several well-known buildings of today, none of which existed in 1836, are superimposed on the map with black squares.

Two railroads crossed the Back Bay in 1836. The Boston and Providence line no longer terminates at a depot near the Botanic Garden as it did in 1836, but veers southward at its intersection with the Boston and Worcester (now Boston and Albany) and runs into South Station.

Some of the landmarks of today the locations of which are shown by black squares are built on land made by hauling of thousands of wagonloads of gravel and earth.

Under the sidewalks of the Back Bay today are about 10 feet of this damp earth and gravel. Beneath that is ground water and another five feet of water-logged filling. Below that is the muck that once was the floor of the tide-flooded Back Bay. This soft material extends to varying depths according to the locations of the estuaries, marshes and infrequent rocks which once marked the topography of the area.

It is through these materials that the excavation for the new Huntington Avenue subway, which is expected to be ready for use before many more weeks have passed, was made.

State Combats Appeals Made In Hayes Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—The State combatted the appeals in the Waterbury conspiracy case today with the assertion that the conviction of Frank Hayes and others as participants in a plot which it charged cost that city more than $3,000,000 was a "vindication for the forces of common decency and public morality."

In a 168-page printed brief, the basis for his oral arguments before the Supreme Court of Errors, State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn said it was "inconceivable" that the tribunal would upset the year-old verdict of a Superior Court jury that Mr. Hayes, former Lieutenant Governor, had conspired with more than a score of others to cheat and defraud the city which he served as Mayor for a decade.

Arguments in behalf of 14 men who appealed the verdict were concluded yesterday with an assertion by the former Mayor's lawyer, James D. C. Murray of New York, that Mr. Hayes was convicted because he "did not have a fair trial."

The State in its brief contended: "The conspirators who joined in this gigantic plot, some profiting financially, others politically, others socially and professionally, demanded and received a full and fair trial."

The State recalled that during the nine-month trial, the longest ever held in a Connecticut criminal court, Mr. Hayes and most of the accused did not testify. The brief contended that because he was then Mayor of Waterbury and Lieutenant Governor of the State there rested on Mr. Hayes "a peculiar duty to meet, and explain, and contradict if possible, any accusation or even innuendo concerning his conduct."

Mr. Hayes resigned as Mayor soon after he was convicted and sentenced to prison for 10 to 15 years in August of 1939. His term as Lieutenant Governor expired early in 1939 in the midst of the trial.

Mr. Murray told the court yesterday that he had prevented his client, who has been at liberty under bond pending the outcome of the appeal, from testifying because a special grand jury report had "condemned this man in advance," and that he, Mr. Murray, "recognized the utter futility of offering a defense in this case."

The State's brief, which Mr. Alcorn told the court he planned to supplement with about three hours of oral argument, said the conspiracy case, the outcome of a long grand jury inquiry into Waterbury's affairs, had "no parallel in the annals of Connecticut jurisprudence."

Armstrong Given 16 Months in Jail

William J. Armstrong, former Suffolk County Courthouse engineer, today was sentenced to serve 16 months in the House of Correction after pleading guilty to soliciting bribes and conspiracy to solicit bribes with former Sheriff John H. Dowd, who is now being sought as a fugitive from justice. Sentence was imposed by Judge Harold P. Williams in Suffolk Superior Court.

Armstrong pleaded guilty to the soliciting charge one year ago and today to the conspiracy charge. He was sentenced to 16 months on each, the sentences to run concurrently.

Back Bay History Dug Out Of Huntington Avenue Tube

By De Witt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A good share of the 300,000 cubic yards of muck and gravel excavated from Huntington Avenue for the new subway was carefully, deliberately deposited there two or three generations ago by industrious Yankees.

To this "geologic" fact, some observers say, Bostonians owe their ability to build the new mile-long Huntington Avenue subway for a mere $5,000,000 in WPA labor and the coin of the realm.

If the man-made and natural geology of the area had been different, the workmen might have had to hack at stubborn stone as did subway builders in Manhattan, instead of simply hoisting mud and sand out of the depths.

But muck and gravel brought problems which may have offset most of the advantages of not having to tunnel through stone.

A century ago the Back Bay was mainly a playground for fishes and a reconnaissance zone for gulls. Incredible quantities of filling were later carted in to give the Hub of the Universe more elbow room, and the marshy, tide-flooded Back Bay grew smaller and smaller.

Encountered Muck

The top 14 or 15 feet of earth in the Back Bay consists of this gravel filling. Below that the subway excavators encountered muck that once was the floor of the Back Bay. About 60 per cent of the 300,000 cubic yards excavated for the project was gravel hauled there in wagons. The remainder was muck, peat and nondescript mud, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, reports.

Three hundred thousand cubic yards of mud is an indefinite amount, until one realizes it would cover 165 football fields to a depth of about one foot. That doesn't seem like so much, until one has to move it scoop by scoop.

Because of the soft earth, the new subway required much more elaborate supports and framework than would have been necessary in a tunnel through rock.

With the excavating all finished, he engineers can point with pride to the absence of a single cave-in of any consequence during the work, as result of the elaborate network of barricades, braces and scaffolds employed to bolster the soft fill as the men dug deeper.

Ground water—the beautiful, green, fresh, clear water that underlies the whole Back Bay area—was a major problem from the depth of 10 feet downward. Excavating involved continuous pumping by "rough pumps" built to withstand the abrasions of gravel and silt.

Even after the concrete walls and roofs had been constructed and a portion of the track laid, one saw water pouring through the walls in open pipes as he walked through the new tunnel on an inspection trip. This water was carried off by a system of sewers under the tunnel floor.

Because of the ground water, the whole tube is swathed in a two-ply canvas sheet waterproofed with hot asphalt to prevent seepage through the concrete.

Denying Rumors

One of the minor tasks of Colonel Sullivan, who is the chief executive in charge of the project, has been to deny periodically rumors that streets, buildings, bridges or the subway itself have "settled several inches" because of excavating.

No settling of consequence has occurred, he says, though special shoring under building foundations and sidewalks has been necessary to avoid it.

Perhaps the worst problem was finding a firm base for the tube at the point where it passes under the Boston and Albany bridge. That involved excavating 25 feet below the railroad tracks, through spongy muck to reach a sound footing. The gravel filling was easy to handle compared to this, thhe engineers say.

The story of the filling in of the Back Bay is unique in the annals of New England history, and reveals that even in that golden age of the 19th century, Boston had both ups and downs in local government.

Encroachment on the original Back Bay was well underway by 1836. The "Neck," narrow strip of land which divided Fort Point Channel and South Bay from the Back Bay, and connected Boston Proper with Roxbury and the mainland, was in 1836 no longer the orginial, narrow strip with a single road (Washington Street) along which horses had to plow knee-deep in mud.

Neck Widened

The Neck had been widened, by filling the southern fringe of the Back Bay. The Bay was still a large tidewater pond extending from Boston Common to the heights of Brookline and from the Neck to the Charles River. It was spanned by two railroad lines at this date.

Across the Bay, along the edge of the Charles, a private company had built the "Mill Dam," a water power project resembling in theory the New Deal's famous Passamaquoddy, Maine, unfinished tidewater dam. The Mill Dam, later Beacon Street, was a narrow barrier intended to hold high tide waters inside the Back Bay. The idea was to impound this water, then let it flow out over mill wheels at low tide and thus supply power for Boston factories.

1,500 French Fishermen In Need of Help

By the Associated Press

The plight of 1,500 French fishermen reported "marooned" and in need on tiny Miquelon Island off Newfoundland—blocked by the war from returning to Europe—led to efforts here today to provide food, clothing and fuel for them.

The mariners left France last spring to fish at the North Atlantic's Grand Banks and planned to go home this fall, but when the mother country was defeated by Germany they put in at the French island.

Their plight came to light last night when François Brière, French Consul in Boston, revealed that attempts were being made to raise money to send supplies to the men.

He said he had arranged for shipment of 50 cases of foodstuffs and heavy clothing to the island next month aboard a British trawler and that he was hopeful of sending 100 tons of coal to the men.

With the island's scant population of about 500 persons apparently unable to handle the relief load raised by visitors approximately three times their number, the men have been living on their vessels, which M. Brière said lacked sufficient stores for the winter.

A report circulated in Boston waterfront circles that two of the French trawlers had gone to Sydney, N. S., and had left presumably for Gloucester, Mass., with 1,500,000 pounds of salted codfish, but that they were two weeks overdue.

Absence of the vessels led waterfront observers to theorize on whether they may have changed their courses in an attempt either to run the British blockade of continental Europe and return to France or to contact the so-called "free French" forces of General de Gaulle in Africa.

Civil Service Defended In Rule of Local Units

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20—Accelerated effort on the part of citizens and officials to solve the domestic problems of democracy on the Town and City level of Government rather than on the Federal level was the theme of today's concluding sessions here of the three-day forty-sixth annual National Conference on Government of the National Municipal League.

Anyone concerned lest American democracy fail in giving practical solutions to these problems of graft, mismanagement, rising taxes, static relief rolls, to name a few of the claims that fret the national consciousness these fall days of 1940 should have tuned in on some of the sessions.

The familiar "it-can't-be-done' type of thought was conspicuously absent. Everyone was too busy talking about improving civil service to get policemen who are not only honest but agile enough to scale 12-foot walls and run a mile in track-star time; or how to get stenographers with capabilities beyond winning friends and influencing people with political "pull," to waste much time in defeatist talk.

Changing Conditions Faced

As Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota told League members at the annual banquet last night, "the challenge to democratic government to demonstrate that it can meet changing social and economic conditions and still retain the liberties of the individual man and woman never stood out more sharply than it does today."

Governor Stassen then picked up the theme previously touched upon by the League's retiring President, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, in picturing democracy as a fluid thing, a way of life that constantly uncovers new problems and which, consequently, must constantly find new solutions.

But he warned against sitting back and expecting the Federal Government to attempt all the solutions. Given a problem, he said, the people should look at it as an opportunity to solve it near their homes, in their own local government. Substantial progress will result, he said, by keeping these problems close to the people.

Testing Time for America

John G. Winant, Former Governor of New Hampshire, present head of the International Labor Office, who now succeeds Dr. Dykstra as President of the National Municipal League, spoke movingly on his recent travels in the fallen democracies of Europe. He pictured a grim testing period ahead for America.

"I have seen," he said, "men and women like you, driven from their homes, separated from their children, trudging down that refugee road that has no end."

He urged exertion of the utmost energy in setting our municipal houses in order for the trials ahead.

One of the high points of today's session was a round-table discussion on "The Press and Democracy's Crisis."

It was presided over by Karl Detzer, roving editor of Reader's Digest, whose stories of improved government in various cities have attracted wide attention.

Reforms Won by Press

Oxie Reichler, Managing Editor of the Herald-Statesman in Yonkers, N. Y., described the work of his paper in supporting the installation of the Council-Manager form of Government in that city. William J. Pape, Publisher of the Waterbury, Conn., Republican and American, related the success of his papers in uncovering much of the information upon which a Grand Jury later returned the much publicized Waterbury indictments. These involved officials and others in alleged $1,000,000 graft activities. Mr. Pape's papers received a Pulitzer prize for their work

Other speakers included Daniel D. Mich of Look Magazine, George E. Pelletier of the Providence, R. I., Journal, and Robert R. Mullen of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Participants in the discussion that followed included several Nieman Fellows from Harvard.

Another well-attended session was devoted to the problems arising from suburbs and the trend of stores and other businesses to follow their customers into the outlying sections. This connotes a possible decline in downtown real estate value, a vast expansion of high speed traffic arteries to the suburbs, the augmentation of parking facilities and similar problems, the League was reminded.

C. T. McGavin of the Yale Bureau for Traffic Research, brought his audience up with a start by flatly stating that "a careful check of traffic reveals that even with a speedy automobile of today the over-all time lapse between starting point and our intended destination in most cities is but little different than was possible in the horse and buggy days."

Camp Edwards Has Double Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Nov. 20—The two Thanksgiving Days which are legal in Massachusetts will both be celebrated at this Federal Military Reservation, where those under the direct government of the United States Army will hold their feast day this week and the employees of the contractors who are building the $19,000,000 national defense program project will celebrate on Nov. 28, the day set aside by proclamation of Governor Saltonstall.

Soldiers of the 68th Coast Artillery (AA), Lieut. Col. Paul H. French, commanding officer, are planning a special observance for their first Thanksgiving on the native soil of that New England holiday. Each battery will have the usual Turkey dinners and the "fixins" which are associated with the day, but in addition each battery mess will offer special features, vying one with the other to give their members something out of the ordinary.

These same soldiers will celebrate the Massachusetts Thanksgiving Day as well, but in a different manner. On Nov. 28, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army, is expected here as a guest of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Garrett, Commander of the camp. A full motorized review of the 300 mobile units of the 68th Regiment is planned as well as an inspection of the troops by General Drum. Every effort is being made by the construction company to have the permanent quarters of the 68th regiment completed within a few days.

Many of the 32 barracks required are now finished with the standardized equipment with which all such structures in this climate will be furnished, including air conditioning, running hot and cold water, and shower bath room. The 12 mess halls, one for each organization, are also in a practically completed state. Much work remains to be done on the day rooms, and service buildings, however, but it is evident that within a short time the first completed regimental area will be ready and occupied by this regular army anti-aircraft regiment.

Observance Varies

While the double observance of Thanksgiving Day gives two holidays to many persons, only a few get two feasts out of the situation—at the expense of the United States Government.

Aliens detained at the Immigration Station, pending deportation, or other disposition of their cases, have always been given a full course turkey dinner without missing any of the "fixings," on Thanksgiving Day. This year there are many Chinese at the station, waiting admission into the country, and they will have two feasts, one on the day designated by President Roosevelt and another on the day set apart by Governor Saltonstall.

Mail will be delivered as usual in Boston's postal district tomorrow, the day the President set aside as a Day of Thanksgiving.

Postal employees in Boston will eat turkeys with the rest of Massachusets on Nov. 28, which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proclaimed Thanksgiving Day, Postmaster Peter F. Tague said.

Postoffices in the rest of the State make their own decisions. The problem of which Thanksgiving to celebrate is one for local determination, apparently, depending on the desire and possible affiliation of the local postmaster.

The Internal Revenue Office has decided upon tomorrow as its Thanksgiving holiday and will be closed on that day, according to an announcement by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue.

Boston-Port Newark Steamer 3 Times a Week

Pier facilities have been acquired at Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, for a proposed new coastwise steamship service between Boston and Port Newark, N. J., planned to be established by the Nicholson Universal Steamship Company of Detroit.

The freighter Virginia is expected to maintain the schedule of three trips a week.

By a Staff Photographer

Adrian P. Whiting as Myles Standish Carves the Turkey

This scene will be re-enacted in Plymouth Memorial Building on Thursday, Nov. 28, when that historic town stages its annual Thanksgiving pageant. Holding to the traditional date, the Plymouth celebration takes the form of a National observance of the historic day in 1621 when Pilgrims and Indians joined peacefully together in giving thanks for the blessings of the year.

Governors of each of the 48 states have been invited to contribute foodstuffs symbolic of their states to make the day more truly national in scope and significance.

Flexible Small Industries In N. H. Fit Defense Plan Well

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 20—Robert O. Blood, Governor-Elect of New Hampshire, who will take office in January, says that national defense operations are "encouraging industry," especially small industry, and that as a result of this trend small industries are adopting new methods and producing new products.

New Hampshire is a State of small industries. A majority of its industrial workers are employed in plants that employ less than 100 workers each. Many observers are of the opinion that this trend in which New Hampshire small industries are swinging to new methods and new products will have a desirable long-term advantage by putting many plants on a sounder basis of operations. From the standpoint of converting these small industries to new methods and new products, there is a distinct advantage in their flexibility, but in many cases they have been reluctant to take advantage of this quality in recent years. National defense orders have provided the needed incentive.

Air Traffic in Upswing

Business at the Manchester Airport, now showing a decided upswing, is expected to continue as the establishment of a sub-base for the Army Air Corps creates more air-mindedness. The upswing has taken place in all phases of activities at the field, including airline operations, instruction, short hops, and charter flying.

The Boston and Maine Airways which services the field on its Boston-Montreal route reports that its passenger-carrying in and out of the Manchester field is running about 50 per cent ahead of 1939. The airline makes four stops at the field each day. Fourteen planes are now being housed in hangars at the field including a number used for training purposes. More than 100 student-fliers have been soloed at the field in the last two years.

When the field becomes a sub-base for the Army, civilian flying will still be carried on with the chief change being the inauguration of a requirement that all planes landing at the field, except those used for pilot training, be equipped with two-way radio.

Resort Group Formed

In order to provide a united front representing their particular field of activity, the resort interests of New Hampshire have created the New Hampshire Resort Industries Association, Inc. The organization will work to determine the opinion of its membership and push joint action in such fields as taxation, labor legislation, agricultural legislation, highway problems, State recreational policies, State advertising, and the advancement of policies of mutual advantage to the recreational business of the State.

Officials of the organization are: President, H. E. Flack, of Polar Caves, Rumney; First Vice-President, Kenneth W. Robbins, of West Thornton; Second Vice-President, Ira H. Morse of Warren; Executive Secretary, Everett A. Trousdale, of Bethlehem; Treasurer, Miss M. Suzanne Loizeaux of Plymouth.

Fire Hazard Abated

The heavy rain of last week brought wide-spread benefits to New Hampshire. For many months the abnormally small fall of rain had caused a forest fire hazard and had reduced rural water supplies in many sections of the State to record lows. Forestry officials had been maintaining a watch over the forest-lands of the State and organizations equipped to fight any fire that might arise had been kept in readiness. Farmers in many cases had found it necessary to transport water for their livestock because of the lack of water in their wells. The rains of last week changed the entire picture.

Tiger, Tiger . .

Sharks are the bane of 40-Fathom fishermen's lives.

Sometimes these ferocious "tigers of the sea" get caught in the trawl net as it is dragged on the bottom. More often they go after the fish as the big load is hoisted to the surface.

In either case the result is the same — a net ripped full of holes and a repair job by the crew — only partly compensated for by the shark's liver, which is valuable.

It's all in the day's work for the men of New England who are supplying the nation's growing appetite for seafoods.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

U. S. Senator Asks For Active Duty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R), Vermont, a Reserve Army captain, will ask the War Department to assign him to active duty with the Vermont National Guard at Camp Blanding, Fla., next year, despite his present congressional immunity from service.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Thursday, Nov. 21		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Tropical Weed Arrangements for Thanksgiving Tables

Sketches cannot do justice to our tropical weed arrangements of lasting rustic beauty. You must see them to appreciate their charm. Many varieties to choose from that will add a new touch to your festive table. Exclusive to Carbone in Boston.

A Hawkinson porcelain vase with an arrangement of cocoanut flowers, sugar gum burrs, fish tail palms, and Australian pine cone sprays; from $4 complete

A table centerpiece with cocoanut base, arranged with jungle ivy, cocos plumosa, cocoanut flowers, and Australian pine cone sprays, $3.75 each.

A miniature of tropical weeds and bark that makes an unusual place card holder; $1.25 ea.

Send for our Christmas Gift Book

Carbone

FLORIST DECORATIVE ARTS

Domestic and Imported Pottery - Glass - Lamps

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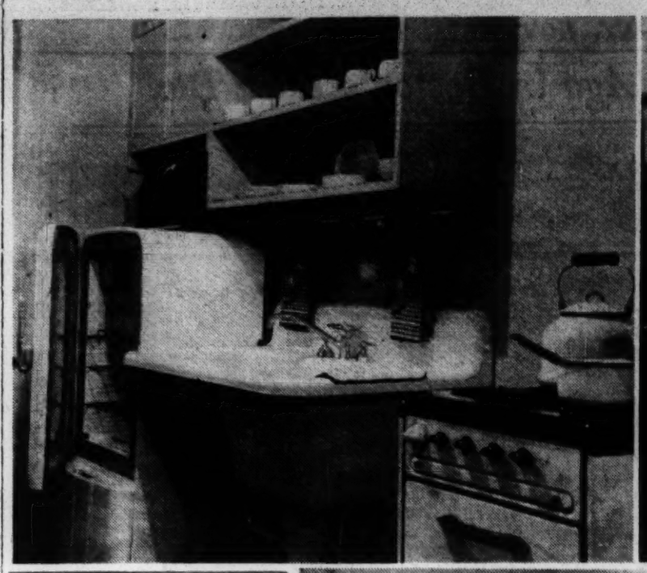
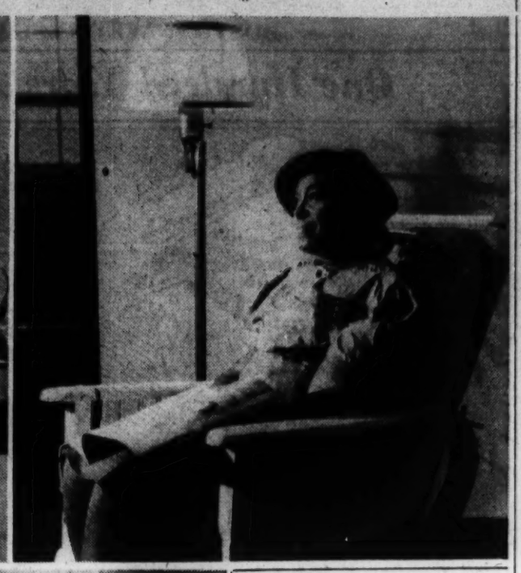
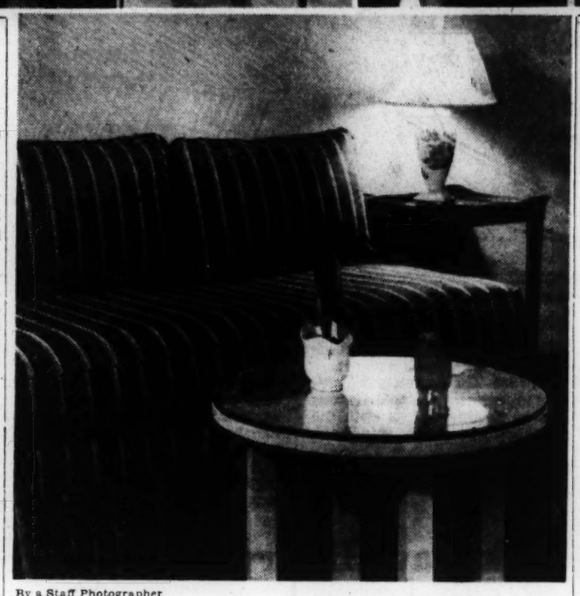
How to Furnish Three Rooms for $50







By a Staff Photographer

Three-Room Suite in Lenox Street Project

With equipment rehabilitated by Robert Gould Shaw House, the upper left picture shows kitchen with renovated dining room set and at right, feeling right at home in a chair that was bought and covered for only $4. Below is a davenport representing an outlay of less than the cost of a good pair of shoes.

Housing Project Shows Way To Cut the Cost of Furnishing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A three-room apartment furnished for less than $50 is the initial blow struck by the Robert Gould Shaw House, today, in a drive to keep low-income families solvent after they have moved into Greater Boston's low-rent, government housing projects.

In co-operation with Federal housing authorities, the Settlement House has equipped a three-room suite in the nearly completed Lenox Street housing project to prove that low-incomed families need not get so tangled up in new furniture bills that they cannot keep up with their rent payments.

The idea being tested for the first time in New England and using government projects as a springboard is based upon rehabilitation of old furniture such as slum families have lived with for years, but which look as out of place in new quarters as an old pair of shoes on a man in a dress suit.

Looks Like New

Part of the Gould House renovation program which makes low costs possible is the equipping of a shop on Hammond Street for teaching families how to make over their furniture to look like new.

The three-room model apartment now open, for public inspection, labels studio couches at $8; comfortable Cogswell chairs for a complete outlay of only $4, beds, lamps, dining sets and bureaus, each costing less than a pair of good shoes, yet fitting harmoniously into quarters constituting the last word in modern room designing.

How the costs of furnishings were reduced commensurate with low-rent payments is a long story in exhaustive research and planning by settlement house workers tackling problems of small wage earners suddenly thrust into new and shiny quarters with only worn out, delapidated furniture for equipment.

The brighter surroundings inevitably create a demand from low-income families for new things to live with, including furniture. So insistent has this demand grown that many families have so burdened themselves with furniture bills that they have not been able to keep up their rent payments in government projects. They have gone back to slumming again.

It is against such eventualities and in order to sponsor a profitable and interesting avocation for those who will live in future government-built homes that the Shaw House is equipping several rooms on Hammond Street for the use of low-incomed families hoping to rehabilitate their own furniture. This service applies to all families in the Lennox Street neighborhood as well as those who will live in the new public housing units, according to Morris R. Taylor, Head Worker at the Settlement House.

Contains Equipment

The "factory" will contain tools, sewing machines and all facilities necessary for remodeling furniture. There will also be instructors to show the families "how to do it." Only the materials such as coverings and paint will have to be supplied by the families.

If the plan takes hold as Mr. Taylor expects it to, similar "factory" services may be set up in various parts of Greater Boston, he said. Families will be taught to paint, upholster and do woodworking, thus bringing functionalism to bear upon low-rent housing projects.

Mr. Taylor pointed out a coffee table with a mirrored top that was formerly a high, round-top table. The legs were cut off, the mirrored top put on, and the table painted white to give it a modern touch. An old-fashioned bed was made into a modern studio couch by cutting off the headboard, quilting the foot and providing a skirt around the base.

An old dresser that cost $2 from the Morgan Memorial was cleaned of paint, stained walnut and given some eight-inch handles that cost four cents apiece. It now makes a pleasing modern bureau for the three-room furnished apartment.

Open for Six Months

The model apartment will be open for at least six months, unless demands for apartments in the Lenox Street project become urgent. The furniture project is being conducted by the Shaw House in co-operation with the Boston Housing Authority and the Community Federation of Boston.

Using the three-room suite as typical of rental costs in the new, all-brick government project of 306 units, it would appear that the United States Housing Authority is now hitting its goal of slum clearance, not only in the matter of replacing old buildings with new, but in the vital factor of actual rent payments. To live in the three rooms, including living room, bedroom and kitchen with dining alcove, will cost $14 a month for a family of two or three persons. This includes all utilities, heat, lighting, cooking and refrigeration.

In the units demolished to make way for the Lenox Street project, families were paying $11 to $14 a month without utilities to live under submariginal conditions helping to make Boston slums some of the worst in the country, according to government experts. The Lenox Street development is considered a "colored" project, although the 11 white families formerly living in the demolished units have priority rights if they wish to take up quarters in the new units.

Short-Circuit Ties Up All Of 'Elevated'

An official statement by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, on the tieup of trolley traffic last night, which virtually brought every car on the line to a standstill confirmed early reports that the difficulty was caused by short circuit on a high-tension electrical apparatus. Thousands of subway patrons were stranded for more than an hour.

"Loss of power at 11:45 Nov. 19 was caused by a short-circuit on a 30,200 volt generator on a high tension bus at South Boston Power Station," Mr. Dana's statement said in part. "Through an interlocking system several other of the large power houses were affected and thus most of the line's traffic was stopped. Full service was restored at 1:25 a. m.

Transformer trouble at the L Street power house of the system, South Boston, was blamed by Elevated officials for the stoppage. The breakdown occurred at 11:40 p. m. last night. by 1 a. m. the Elevated reported that "everything is running with the exception of a few short lines."

Coming at the height of the late night traffic, the breakdown affected theater and sports crowds as well as hundreds of night workers on their way to jobs. It halted service on lines radiating as far as 15 miles into the suburbs.

Squads of police were rushed to the darkened terminals to guard cashier's cages and control the crowds. For the most part the stranded patrons were good-natured, and no violence, crime or panic took place.

The pay station telephones at Park Street and other major stations carried a volume of business unprecedented except during the 1938 hurricane as men and women called their homes.

Many of the trains were stalled in the tunnels. Some passengers left the blackened cars and walked to the nearest station. Several trains were caught in the East Boston Tunnel, and remained under Boston Harbor for 30 minutes. Street cars blocked Huntington Avenue at Massachusetts Avenue and other intersections, and clogged streets at many points.

The power was turned on gradually to prevent blowing of fuses. Service was resumed on some major lines at 12:17 a. m., and gradually increased until the system was back to normal.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Eugene E. Barnett, Executive Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada, speaking on "America's Stake in the Far East" at dinner in his honor at 20th Century Club, 6:30 p. m.

The Council for Democracy, meeting at Faneuil Hall to commemorate the founding of the Committees of Correspondence in 1772. Ride in 18th Century costumes and horse-drawn coaches from Harvard Square to Faneuil Hall by Harvard and Radcliffe students starts at 6:30. Meeting, which is open to the public, begins at 7:45. Raymond Massey, Archibald MacLeish, and Walter Millis, speakers.

Harvard Debating Council vs the Workers Educational Society at 12 Hayward Place, 8 p. m. Open to the public. Subject: Resolved that Capitalism can be reformed in the interest of Society. Harvard supporting the affirmative.

Concert under the auspices of the Calvin Coolidge College and Calvin Coolidge and Portia Law Schools at Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, at 8:30 p. m.

Free Public Lecture by Professor Henriquez-Ureña, on The Flowering of the Colonial World, in the Fogg Museum of Art, 8:15 p. m.

Thursday

Guidance Tour at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, under direction of Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. Subject: The Tree in design.

Concert at the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Mae Taylor, Soprano and Reginald Boardman, pianist, 2:45 p. m.

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, celebrating the Three Hundred and Twentieth Anniversary of the Signing of the Mayflower Compact, 9 Walnut Street, Boston, 3 p. m.

A Bay State HomeGuardOf 6,000 Planned

A Massachusetts Home Guard of 6,000 men will be recruited when the National Guard is called into Federal service in January, according to decisions reached at a conference yesterday of military leaders in the office of Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson at the State House.

Previously it has been reported tha the Home Guard would number 10,000 men, but the conference was informed that the Federal Government plans to equip Home Guard units equalling approximately half the size of the National Guard organizations in the various states.

At the conference were General Erickson, Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish (retired), head of the Home Guard; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, former head of the 26th division, M. N. G.; Edward A. O'Brien, state Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and George Flynn and Dr. John H. Hall, Vice-Commanders of the State Department of the American Legion.

Efforts will be made to enlist in the Home Guard men with previous military experience, such as World War veterans.

$1,600 Windfall For Hub Schools

Imagine the surprise of Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Schools, when he opened an ordinary looking envelope that reached his desk via the United States mail and discovered 16 crisp $100 bills.

No explanation accompanied the money nor were there any clues as to whom the sender might be. As usual under such circumstances the $1,600 was turned over to Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager of the School Department, and was deposited in the "conscience fund." The money will be used to reduce next year's budget.

4-Year Term Urged For Maine Governor

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—Extension of the term of Maine's Governor to four years, the election to take place in an off-presidential year, was suggested by Governor-elect Sumner Sewall in an informal discussion with 60 University of Maine students in the department of government.

The present term is two years.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Gilbert and Sullivan
3:15	About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Machine Gun Practice"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill":	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Thanksgiv'g Eve Broadcast, fr'm Gr'nd Cen. St	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		John Kiley, organist
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Melody River
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	Dance Music
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	"Cavalcade of America"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; drama	drama	"Waltz Time"	dramatic sketch	Bay Staters Quartet
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization	New England Town Meeting on the Air: "Democratic Action—1772; Will It Work in 1940?"	"Famous Homes"
8:15					Ruth Williams, songs
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sk.	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners		Religious Program
8:45	dramatizat'n; News				Religious Program
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	"Selective Service"	"Time to Smile": Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Roy Shield's Orch.		Griff Williams's Orch.	
9:30		News; Music	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	Red Cross Roll Call Program: dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		"Frontline Headlines"			
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Arena, sports
10:15	John Cudahy	Aloha I and Music		News Service	Boston Arena, sports
10:30	Sports Quiz	Red Cross Program	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Boston Arena, sports
10:45	News of the World	Allen Roth's Orchestra		Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Boston Arena, sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Boston Arena, sports
11:15	Com. Def'd America	Abe Lyman's Oorchestra	Local news; Weather	Eagle Club	Boston Arena, sports
11:30	Master Works of	Glen Miller's Orchestra,	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Day's End
11:45	Music	Glen Miller's Orchestra,	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Irene Hanify, organist	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch	
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Edgar A. Guest	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	Government Speaker	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30	the Air; speakers	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Phon-O-Quest
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Phon-O-Quest
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Mary Lee and Dell," sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Texas Trailers
11:45	"Aunt Jenny" sk.	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; M. W. Carlson	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Cafe Continental	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Dramatic sketch	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills; household talk	Concert Internationale	Alexander Thiede Conducts
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather		Piano and Organ	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches,	News, Cedric Foster	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Mark Love; Piano	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Musical Program
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	M. I. T. vs. B. U. Debate:	Novachord solos
3:15	Don Artiste	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Nations of Western	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Hemisphere Should Unite	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Against Aggression"	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Orchestra and Songs	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong" sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Review"	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford,	Wythe Williams	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orch.; D. Powell	"Moonlight Sonata"	Bob Hamilton's Trio
8:30	"Strange As It	"Fame and Fortune";	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Boston Women's Sym-
8:45	Seems"; war news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	phony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	H. Leopold Spitalny's Or.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	
9:15	teur Hour	Emma Otero, soprano	Connie Boswell; Bob	Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	Burns; Guests; Music	Chicago Symphony Or.;	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	teur Hour	Meeting of the Air: "Ag-	Maids; Orch.	Dr. Fred. Stock, director	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	gression in the Ameri-	Rudy Vallee Show: or-	Network program	News Service
10:15	Draft Talk; Sports	cas"; G. V. Denny, Mod.	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Quiz	Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk	"Musical Americana";	Raymond Scott's Orch	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	News of the World	Jubilee Choir	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch	Mario Chandler's Orch
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Danny Gould's Orchestra
11:15	"Master Works of	Ray Kinney's Orchestra,	Local news; Weather	Griff Williams' Orch	Alpineers
11:30	Music"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra,	Bruins-Chicago Hockey,	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	News Service

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Soldiers' Songs. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—7 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March, by Jozsef Unghvary; feature program by Endre Spur, Maria Sandor and Endre Koreh of the Hungarian Opera. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg. 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—News and Views. Commentator, A. G. MacDonnell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Guatemala—10 p m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg. 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—10:30-p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 21

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.

9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.

10:00 p. m.—News analysis in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

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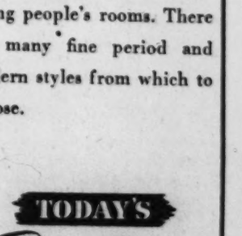

Is Junior's Room a Problem to Furnish?

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TODAY'S Furniture Styles

Program From WEAF On Christian Science

John A. Meeker, a former First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF next Sunday at 1:15 p. m. The subject of his address is "Divine Power Sustains Righteous Government." Helen Young, assisted by a staff organist, will sing, "The earth is the Lord's" by Frank Lynes.

This is the second of a series of programs on timely subjects to be given with the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter months.

The series is being given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors. The third program is scheduled for Sunday, Dec. 15, at 1:15 p. m.

State Commission Studying New Type of Wage-Hour Law

A new type of State wage-hour law has won the approval of the group favoring such legislation within the State commission which is studying the possibility of a wage-hour Act for Massachusetts, it was reported today. However, the commission has as yet come to no decision, and may or may not recommend a State wage-hour bill to next year's Legislature.

The plan that is likely to go before the Legislature in either case, through a majority or minority report, calls for the State Minimum Wage Commission to take on the new duty of adjusting hours and minimum pay for all those not already covered by the Federal Wage-Hour Law or the present State minimum wage law for women and minors.

While this program would mean mostly men, it would also cover some women and minors, but not many, in industries which do not already have the State minimum wage in effect or in the making.

Wage boards would be set up to determine the minimum wage and maximum hours for each new industry needing coverage, similar to the wage boards which determine minimum wages for women workers.

The new proposal of giving State wage-hour administration to the State Minimum Wage Commission was made by Raymond V. McNamara, postmaster at Haverhill, who was named to the seven man study commission as the representative of the public.

The plan was offered as a compromise and was subsequently indorsed by officials of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which has been the principal promoter of the measure.

Mr. McNamara, as a former Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries in charge of the minimum wage and member of the State Board of Arbitration, advanced his method as the simplest way of handling a State wage-hour law.

Instead of making a new bureau within the State House, he suggested that all that was desired could be obtained by merging the proposed new act with the old Minimum Wage Board.

Factory inspections, which are necessary to the enforcement of the present minimum wage law, could then be made to extend to the new law as well. In other words, when a State inspector visited a plant to see about the wages and hours of the women and minors, he could also inquire about the men covered by the State wage-hour act.

Such procedure would be much simpler and more economical than that projected under the defeated bill of 1939, it is said. Some inspectors would have to be added, but not all the machinery required by the establishment of a new bureau.

Mr. McNamara served six years as Associate Commissioner in the State Department of Labor and Industries, during the Ely, Curley, and Hurley régimes, stepping out to accept the Haverhill postmastership.

However, there are several complications in such a merger. For one thing, the Minimum Wage Commission does not handle hour violations, and it is hours rather than pay that has evoked major opposition. The Minimum Wage Commission checks solely on the minimum wage. Factory inspections for infractions of the hours for women laws are taken care of by the Division of Industrial Safety of the Labor Department.

Also many of those who would be affected by a State wage-hour law are not to be found in factories and shops coming under the supervision of the Minimum Wage Commission, it is said, but are located in small places employing one, two, or three workers.

Defense Training in Schools Is Extended to Take In Women

Sharply accelerating their participation in the nation's defense effort, Boston school officials today said the special defense training program in the public schools will be expanded to fit women as well as men to fill skilled industrial jobs, and also to train 600 electric welders before June 1 for work in the Boston Navy Yard.

A new course to train both men and women for jobs in the garment industry will be launched at the Girls' Trade School, Francis L. Bain, Director of the National Defense Program for the Boston Schools, revealed. The school can accommodate 80 trainees for an eight-hour shift during the afternoon and evening. This projected course, scheduled to start by Dec. 1, is the first in the program to which women are admitted.

Preparing to meet a request from Navy Yard officials that 600 welders be trained by June 1, school officials are installing new electrical equipment to take care of 10 students at the East Boston High School.

A similar unit to take at least 12 additional trainees has been recently completed at the Boston Trade School, and is now in operation, Mr. Bain said.

The new course for garment workers will give the trainees three to four weeks' intensive experience in the use of power sewing machines. The apprentices will be furnished by the Works Progress Administration and the Massachusetts Employment Service, each supplying 50 per cent of the total number.

Garment manufacturers and officials of garment trade unions who have been co-operating with school authorities in planning the course are convinced the workers can be immediately placed in factory jobs after the course.

These trainees will be taught high-speed sewing of pockets, sleeve tabs and other parts of army overcoats and uniforms. The emphasis will be on speed because garment workers are paid on a piece-work basis. After the first class has finished its training period, a new group will be enrolled.

How to Apply

Mr. Bain emphasized that school officials have nothing to do with selecting the trainees and that applicants should apply to the WPA or the State Employment Service.

The students in the welding courses will be selected from the Federal civil service list by Navy Yard officials. The apprentices are already engaged in metal work at the Yard and will be assigned to ship construction duties after they complete special training. Some of them may require 90 hours of training and some may take as much as 200 hours, depending on the amount of previous experience they have had, Mr. Bain explained.

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Prominent at Powwow of G. O. P. Women

By a Staff Photographer

At Boston Women's Republican Club

Left to right: Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman, Republican State Committee; Miss Sybil H. Holmes, former State Senator and Campaign Director, Women's Division, Eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, National Committee member.

G.O.P. Women Told Needs Of Future Work

Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, told the Women's Republican Club today that Massachusetts Republican Party leaders have no fear of the outcome of the recount in the recent gubernatorial election.

Recounts, Mr. Sirois said at a luncheon meeting, usually result in the winner picking up a few more votes. He congratulated the women for the work in the recent campaign and said that better organization and a program of education is essential in this State to retain the Republicans in power.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall attended the meeting.

Despite the fact that Massachusetts has a Republican Governor, it must be considered a Democratic State, Mr. Sirois declared. To change this, he told the women, "we must work in the industrial cities where Democratic strength is concentrated. We have got to get over to the people in these cities the fact that the Republican Party has their interests at heart."

Miss Sybil Holmes, former State Senator, declared that the results of the last election are no cause for discouragement.

"The margin of our party's defeat was tremendously reduced compared to the margin four years ago," Miss Holmes pointed out. "We should feel elated by the splendid showing Wendell Willkie made throughout the Nation. There is a place in our country for a strong minority party."

At a meeting held this morning in the French Room, members of the Council of Presidents heard Mrs. Warren C. Whitman and Miss Julia Joyce, Presidents of the Women's Republican Clubs of Winchester and New Bedford, respectively, give a brief summary of the National Federation of Women's Clubs convention held at Detroit.

Also this morning a conference of vice-chairmen and secretaries of the city, ward, and town committees was held at which many State committeewomen were present.

U. S. Joins Search For Canadian Fliers

ST. HUBERT, Quebec, Nov. 20 (AP)—Nine United States Army bombers landed at St. Hubert Airport today to take part in the search for five Royal Canadian Air Force fliers missing since Nov. 16 in the remote district of East Lake, Quebec.

Pilot U. J. H. Leblanc, who parachuted to safety after his companions bailed out of their faltering bomber plane, reached a lumber camp near East Lake and is assisting in the hunt.

Another of the fliers was reported located today and emergency rations were dropped in the vicinity.

ALLAGASH PLANTATION, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—State agencies in this Northern Maine forest region, acting under orders from Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, co-operated today in the search for five Canadian Army fliers who parachuted from their fuel-less plane near the International border in a storm last Saturday night.

Governor Barrows reecived word today from Sumner Welles, Acting United States Secretary of State, that "any assistance which the agencies of your Government may be able to render in locating the missing fliers would be greatly appreciated by me as well as by the Canadian Government."

More Draftees

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—The first contingent of 17 draftees from this area, all of whom volunteered, left this City today for the South Armory, Boston, where they will undergo physical examinations before going to Fort Devens.

In the event any were rejected for physical reasons, draft officials said they were prepared to send replacements immediately.

Four Mayors Renominated In Massachusetts Primaries

Mayors of Revere, Fall River, Beverly, and Peabody, renominated at yesterday's primaries, were today preparing for the December elections, although Mayor Laurence J. Gillis of Revere faced the possibility of a primary recount defeat.

The Revere Mayor held the second of his city's two mayoralty nominations by the narrow margin of 81 votes over Raymond E. Carey, President of the City Council.

Thomas U. Kelley, City Treasurer, actually led the Revere fourman field, gaining 4,466 votes for a comfortable lead over Mayor Gillis who polled 4,037 votes for second place. Mr. Carey piled up 3,956 votes, while Parker J. Brown, City Assessor, finished last with only 3,021 votes. The Revere election will be held on Dec. 10.

Mayor Gillis was the only Massachusetts Mayor seeking renomination yesterday to run close to defeat.

Murray Leads in Fall River

At Fall River Republican Mayor Alexander C. Murray, in office for six years, obtained nomination for his fourth consecutive term easily, leading the field of six candidates by nearly 3,000 votes.

The Fall River Dec. 17 election will present the same Mayoral candidates as the contest two years ago, for Dr. Owen L. Eagan, former Chairman of the Fall River Board of Police and 1938 nominee against Mayor Murray, again obtained the second nomination this year. He is a Democrat.

Mayor Murray polled 10,561 votes, Dr. Eagan, 7,784. The other candidates and their vote totals follow: Special Justice J. Edward Lajoie, chairman of the local Selective Service Board, 7,578 votes; State Representative John F. Burns, 4,454; John B. Waterman, Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court, 2,940, and Louis Morin, 113. A recount undoubtedly will be demanded because of the narrow margin between second and third places.

Results in Peabody

The Peabody Dec. 17 mayoralty election will also be a repeat performance of the 1938 contest, for Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe and John E. Murphy once more were nominated for the office at yesterday's primary.

Even the vote result of the primary contest this year was almost a duplicate of the 1938 primary, for Mr. Murphy, who led Mr. O'Keefe by approximately 700 votes in 1938, ran first in the primary again this year by a 715-vote margin over the Mayor. Two years ago Mr. O'Keefe was elected by a small margin.

The Peabody voters yesterday gave Mr. Murphy 4,128 votes, Mayor O'Keefe, 3,413, and Ralph E. Blake, member of the City Council, 807.

Beverly Mayor Far Ahead

In Beverly Mayor Daniel E. McLean, bidding for his third term, was renominated, polling over 1,200 votes more than his nearest competitor. At the Dec. 10 city election he will be opposed by George W. Gates, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor McLean polled 3,661 votes to 2,405 for Mr. Gates. The third candidate, Roy M. Haskell, retired postal employee and a Boy Scout executive making his first bid for public office, obtained only 316 votes. Only 45 per cent of the voters turned out at the polls.

In all four municipalities nominations were made for other municipal positions.

The cities of Lawrence and Taunton also conducted primaries. In Lawrence nominations were made for two seats on the Board of Aldermen and two School Committee positions, while in Taunton the voters chose nominees for five City Council posts and for three School Committee positions. The Lawrence election will be held on Dec. 10 while that in Taunton will take place on Dec. 17.

Woodruff Greets N. E. Rookies

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, today received New England's rapidly growing unit of rookies, drafted for one year's training, at Fort Devens at Ayer, Mass.

Little more than 200 men had uniforms, but by tonight that number will be more than doubled, with more being outfitted daily, until on Friday the full quota of 984 will be on hand and in uniform.

One hundred men are due from the Boston induction station today, 20 from Worcester and Springfield. Maine is expected to send 20, Rhode Island 21, and Connecticut 60.

Yesterday's rejections in the Boston induction station totaled 25 per cent, contrasted with the 20 per cent figure set Monday.

Classification of the men in camp began yesterday. Education, linguistic ability, occupation, hobbies, sports, previous military training were all recorded by interviewers.

The training course for the rookies begins Monday, but in the words of Maj. Charles B. Malone, "We'll give them something to do to keep them busy in the meantime—probably take them for a few marches."

Captain Now

Palmer Pictures

Capt. John M. Hultman

Announcement was made today of this veteran officer's promotion from Chief Officer of the Moore-McCormack liner Brazil to Captain of the famous freighter, City of Flint. The City of Flint is operated by the Pacific Republics Line between Pacific Coast ports of the United States and South America. Captain Hultman, who began his seagoing career at the age of 13, has held a Master's license since 1924.

Curley 'Fascinated' By Public Life

James M. Curley refused to commit himself on whether he proposed to rn for Mayor next year when he met the press today to receive felicitations on his anniversary.

But in the informal discussion which ensued he added, "Public life is so fascinating that it is rather hard to make up one's mind to get out."

Bridge Problem To Have Hearing

A re-hearing on the order of the Secretary of War that the Meridian Street bridge over Chelsea Creek between East Boston and Chelsea be "altered" so as to provide a horizontal clearance of 175 feet will be held on Dec. 17 at 2 p. m. in the Federal Building, it was announced today.

Rail Airlines In Northeast Change Name

Northeast Airlines—a name that will more effectively describe the territory it serves—is today the new cognomen of Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways, it was announced yesterday by Paul Collins, President.

The tendency of air transport companies to get farther and farther from the railroad habit of naming their routes by the cities they serve in favor of regional titles, is thus continued.

However, Mr. Collins said, there will be no change in the company's officers and the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Maine Central Railroad and the Central Vermont Railroad will continue their interest in the ownership of the lines.

Mr. Collins also disclosed that the new company will also have its own sales offices and force though the co-operating railroads will continue to act as sales mediums.

As previously disclosed the new company has ordered a fleet of three new Douglas DC-3 24-passenger planes, a slightly modified type which carries three more passengers than the standard 21-passenger Douglases used by most of the major air transport companies. In addition Northeast's new planes will each have a pilot, copilot, and stewardess.

Mr. Collins pointed out that the contemporary title no longer fitted the operations of the company. Northeast now has applications pending which would extend its operations eastward from Bangor to Moncton, N. B.; has another for a route from Portland to New York virtually paralleling the route of the famous "State of Maine Express" and has also applied for a westward extension from Boston to New York.

Governor Shuns Tax Proposal Pending Filing of New Budget

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall indicated today that he is maintaining an open mind on proposals to tap new sources of revenue, when he was asked to comment on the 3 per cent "luxury" tax proposed by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The Governor said:

"Mr. Long has not discussed with me any legislative bill for additional taxes. The subject will not be considered by me until the budget commissioner has submitted his budget."

Observers at the State House drew the inference that the Governor would consider the luxury tax proposals with many other new tax measures if budget financing necessitates tapping new sources.

Emergency Tax

Meanwhile, Mr. Long insisted today that, regardless of whether his proposed sales tax on "luxuries" is adopted, the emergency tax program adopted in 1939 must be continued indefinitely.

That emergency program consisted of a two-cent cigarette tax and an increased levy on alcoholic beverages, to produce approximately $12,000,000.

Unless the 1941 legislature extends the effective date of these taxes they will expire on June 30, 1941.

Commissioner Long, however, explains that welfare costs, for which the emergency taxes were levied to help finance, are continuing upward. If the emergency taxes are alowed to lapse, the entire load of welfare costs will revert to overburdened real estate, Mr. Long said.

Defending his proposed 3 per cent sales tax, Commissioner Long said he was a great believer in direct taxation to allow the taxpayer to know what he is paying taxes for.

Furthermore, he insisted this form of tax meets the ability-to-pay theory better than any other form of tax. He explained that if a person is able to buy a $150 fur coat, he certainly is able to pay the 3 per cent sales tax.

Wide Protests

Protest over the provisions of the proposed tax, offered by Mr. Long as a means to raise $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 to reimburse cities and towns for their public welfare expenditures, came from spokesmen for merchants and others today.

The 200 plus items, ranging from a tax on cosmetics to ice cream over five cents and wallpaper, brought the description of "hodge podge" from Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He said it was "typical of the confused efforts of sales tax advocates to get some kind of a sales tax on the statute books at any cost.

"It is a timely warning to the great masses of consumers that they must make a determined fight to wipe out the sales tax threat once for all."

"Mr. Long apparently doesn't have any consideration for the merchant," said P. A. O'Connell, Boston merchant.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware added his disapproval.

Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, vigorously attacked the Long proposal, insisting that such a measure should be placed before the voters on a referendum. He added, "In my opinion, if this new 3 per cent sales tax were placed on a referendum to the voters, it would be defeated by a great majority."

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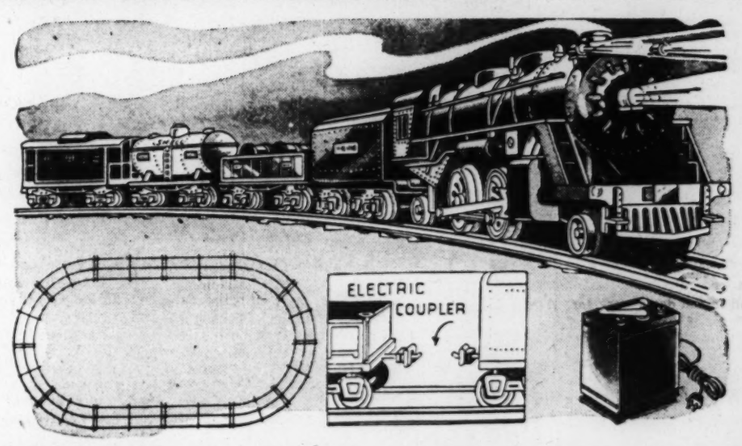

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Terriers Close Season Against Western Maryland—Road Trip May Help Boston

Thirteen Seniors to Make Final Appearance for B. U.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Coach Pat Hanley plans to start seven seniors in the Terriers' final game of the season against Western Maryland this Saturday, in reality 13 last-year men will be making their final appearance in Scarlet and White regimentals.

As the varsity prepped its defense against Western Maryland plays as demonstrated by Bob McKelvey's freshmen at Nickerson field late yesterday afternoon, Hanley named John "Bobo" Connearney, Ralph Salvati, and Aidan Burnell as backfield starters with Junior Jim Cassidy, and Capt. Jim McDonald, Bill Barry, Olindo Borghesani, and Bob Brown in the line, with Juniors Ray Valas, George Radulski, and Sid Michaels.

These seven seniors are a little more than half of the total number on the football team who will be graduated next June. The others include Al Clark, George Pantano, Ken Skoropowski, Charlie Cremens, Joe Lanata, and Walter Rudziak. Of these players Pantano gave way to Connearney this week, as the two have alternated all season at the quarterback spot and George started last Saturday against Springfield, while Rudziak will get his chance later in the game at guard. The other four, with the possible exception of Cremens, will see no action due to injuries.

Four on Bench

As Hanley contemplated those players who will watch the Terriers' final game from the bench, he slowly shook his head. "If I had only been able to have them all season," he declared, "the results in a few of our games might have been different."

Before the start of the season just concluding, Hanley was most optimistic regarding his prospects for the won and lost column. He even entertained high hopes of upsetting the strong Boston College squad, but few things seemed to go right for the B. U. mentor once the season began.

Will Not Play

Lanata, his first-string end, was the first on the casualty list, and he was injured before the first game of the fall with Norwich. He has not been able to play in a game this season, and although he was in uniform last night, there is no chance that he will get into the final game Saturday, as he has not been able to get in condition.

In the second game with Upsala Hanley lost his best guard in Ken Skoropowski, whom Hanley terms the best guard he has ever coached and one that fully deserved All-New England honors. At first there were hopes that he would play in the B. C. contest, but when he did not, it was realized that he was through for the season.

Clark Lost

The third game of the fall, with Manhattan, found Al Clark consigned to the sidelines, and the speedy halfback has also been on the bench ever since. And last Saturday came the crowning blow when little Charlie Cremens was taken out of the game with an injury after playing two years in prep school and four years in college without ever having an off moment. With Skoropowski out and most of the guard falling on him, the 160-pound guard rapidly rounded out into another of Hanley's best guards. Charlie was back at practice again last night, and both he and his coach seemed expectant that he would be able to play some of the game Saturday.

These four instances were only a few of the setbacks which combined to wreck what Hanley considered was going to be his best season here in Boston. But never one to be downcast long, Pat is already looking ahead to next year. He has a lot of good material returning on the varsity, plus a crop of most promising freshmen—but more of that at a later date.

Second Backfield

Pat plans to use a second backfield interchangeably with the first named set, with Pantano, Walter Williams, Charlie Thomas, and Frankie Provinzano operating in this unit. Williams, Thomas, and Provinzano, incidentally, are among those who will be back next fall.

Boston University's last opponent, Western Maryland, has done nothing outstanding this fall, with the exception of tying Bucknell, which in turn lost a close 10-7 game to the strong Temple outfit. Hanley, however, is taking no chances of any upset Saturday, and has his squad practicing at full tilt. The Terriers defeated the Green Terrors under the lights at Baltimore last fall, when Charlie Cremens intercepted a pass and raced 5 yards for the only score of the game.

Opportunists for Crimson

Art Lyman (left), newly-found blocking back who may see service against Eli this Saturday. He went in against Brown when MacKinney was hurt and helped the team toward the two winning touchdowns. Burgy Ayers, center, who is proving a tower of strength defensively after a slow start. Hank Vander Eb (right), jayvee find who solved the kicking of the after-points and field goals for the varsity by his accuracy.

Barry Is Rated Versatile Star In Three Sports

Eddie Barry, Northeastern's new football captain, rates as one of the most versatile college athletes in New England. The Wellesley junior has been elected to lead the Huskies in 1941.

Barry was a reserve back in 1939, and was a regular this past season, alternating between tailback and wingback. He was especially effective on reverses and forward pass reception.

Actually his athletic fame accrues from activity in other sports. Last spring he pitched Northeastern to the New England College Conference Baseball League championship, going through the season undefeated and batting close to .400. He usually played the outfield when he was not on the mound.

Barry is expected to be the high scorer on the Northeastern hockey team which opens its season against Harvard on Dec. 4. The Wellesley boy was available for only part of his sophomore year, but he led the New England scorers during that time. He was formerly rated as one of the best hockey players in the Bay State League.

Barry weighed only 168 pounds last year, but reported to football weighing 185 and he has maintained that weight. He now is extremely powerful as well as smooth. Barry prepared at Wellesley High, where he starred in three sports for three years.

Bruins Need More Hockey To Reveal Team Strength

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About all you can say for the Bruins at the moment is give 'em time. They have played a total of four games and out of a possible eight points they have garnered only two as a result of two ties while losing two. Last night, before a rather skimpy house for the Bruins, they tied the Detroit Red Wings in overtime, 4 to 4.

Perhaps we should say that the Red Wings tied the Bruins, because the locals were playing better than previously and for the first time this season actually led an opponent in score, for a while at least. Statistics of the game indicate that the Wings were sub-normal and that the Bruins completely out-classed the visitors.

Those statistics can be broken down, however. The official number of saves recorded for Brimsek was only nine and the Detroit rookie goalie, Mowers, had a total of 33. The local goalie was good, but two of the goals to beat him were screened and the other two, had he been his usual self, might never have reached. The Wings had good scoring chances in their few breaks.

Mowers Fortunate

The Bruins were really unfortunate in their attacking for of the 33 saves, Mowers was good on many of them, but exceedingly fortunate to block on the others. One penalty shot by Roy Conacher beat the youthful netminder entirely, but hit the cross-bar, it was that close.

Most of the night the Rossmen put on the pressure and really gave the visitors a torrid evening. They lapsed defensively however, and Detroit proved its ability as an opportunist team, capitalizing efficiently. Detroit may not stand up over the season on its present lineup against such teams as Bruins, Rangers and Toronto, but the Wings are definitely coming and need only minor changes to assure themselves of a play-off spot.

Needs More Games

In behalf of the Bruins little can be said right now. The team needs more hockey games to prove itself, and that is close at hand. Tomorrow night they play in Chicago, return to New York to battle Rangers Saturday night, skip back out to Detroit for Sunday night, and face Canadiens here Tuesday. These four games will go a long way toward determining the strength of the Bruins.

It is not necessary for the Bruins to win all these games, but the succession of competition will go far toward bringing the team nearer to the mid-season form desired. Manager Art Ross is not greatly concerned about the non-success to date, but the players are not too happy about it. Where the Bruins were once known as a power defensively, that department has been their weakness in the present campaign.

* * *

Manager Jack Adams of the Wings is pretty pleased with his prospects. . . . He figures the team 40 per cent stronger. . . . The third line of rookies, Wilder, Carveth and Douglas, is not considered ripe for major competition yet, and the burden of carrying these three may hurt the team chances.

* * *

Adams thinks Buffalo is a major league city with its new rink seating some 12,000 and plenty of fan interest. . . . He also thinks Connie Smythe of Toronto missed making some good money by withdrawing aid to Buffalo. . . . The Bisons are not strong because Tiny Thompson had too little opportunity to gather players before the season started.

* * *

Rangers and Toronto are favored by Adams in the present race, but the New Yorkers apparently are not going to be so fortunate as last season. . . . They went through the 1939-40 season with few injuries, but already they have played without Dutch Hiller and last night Capt. Art Coulter was sidelined for an indefinite period. . . . Absence of players places a heavy toll on the other team members—witness the Bruins without Woody Dumart.

* * *

Boston scoring this season is being pretty well divided, Mel Hill, Conacher, Herb Cain and Art Jackson tallied last night's goals with Crawford, Hollett, Smith and Wiseman getting assists. . . . The Bruins ran in all four of their goals in the second period. . . . Wings scored once in the first, once in the second and twice in the third, Howe getting two, Abel and Motter one each.

* * *

Canadiens are attempting to strengthen their real weakness, the defense, and have purchased Jack Portland from Chicago. . . . Portland came from Canadiens to Boston originally. . . . Chicago is supposed to have sold him for $12,500 and bank on young Dave MacKay from Providence to replace him.

Bushnell Hopes Score Mixup Sets No Harmful Precedent

NEW YORK (AP)—Anxious that revision of the Cornell-Dartmouth score should not establish a precedent which could become "harmful to the sport, its players and its officials," Commissioner Asa Bushnell of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association has emphasized the unique circumstances under which the "fifth down" mixup at Hanover occurred.

Bushnell pointed out that only when an official reverses his decision on the last play of a game is it possible to accept such a reversal and permit it to change the score.

One in Million

"In any sport such as football," his statement read in part, "where the game unfolds in a consecutive series of inter-related and interdependent plays, it is manifestly impossible to alter any one of these plays without affecting and perhaps altering every one of them which follow . . . thus the Dartmouth-Cornell game provided the one case in a million in which change could be made without establishing a dangerous precedent, for in it the error which proved decisive came on a scoring play which also was the very last play of the final period."

Bushnell praised football officials and the high standards of their work, then added that they "do, however, make occasional mistakes, and they are bound to continue to do so in the future. If, when such errors occur as inevitably they must, there are demands that decisions and results be set aside, as was done in the 1940 Dartmouth-Cornell game, then a unique example will be so misused as to become a precedent harmful to the sport, its players and its officials.

No Misinterpretation

"If, on the other hand, sight is not lost of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding that particular game and its transformation from victory for one side into victory for the other, then there will be no misinterpretation of standards for the conduct and administration of football competition, and the effects of the unparalleled Cornell-Dartmouth action will be as unqualifiedly beneficial to football as it is to the cause of sportsmanship."

Bushnell said he had not received any noticeable volume of complaints over officials being too officious, although that is the chief criticism this corner has heard as an outgrowth of the Cornell-Dartmouth incident.

Checked Off Downs

One prominent eastern coach pointed out there never would have been any confusion over the number of downs if Referee "Red" Friesell had taken time to consult with Dartmouth Capt. Lou Young when the latter protested that Cornell was being given an extra down.

"In that case," said this coach, "Friesell probably would have checked off, with Young, the plays Cornell already had run—three line plays, then a penalty for too many times out, then an incomplete forward pass—which, Friesell then would have realized, had come on fourth down."

Harvard-Penn Game

This coach said his own captain had been brushed off several times by officials when seeking a rules interpretation, though the football rules specifically give the captain the right to ask for such interpretation. He recalled, too, the Harvard-Penn game 10 days ago, in which Penn was offside on the Harvard field goal which tied the score at 10-10.

Harvard, therefore, should have had its choice of taking the three points or getting a first down on the Penn 3-yard line. The Harvard acting captain, asked after the game why he declined the penalty, said no one had told him there was one, and he didn't know he had a choice. The referee in this game also was Friesell.

Middlebury Card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—The Middlebury College hockey team will open the 1940 season at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 17, when they play Dartmouth in the first contest of a 14-game schedule, Director of Athletics Arthur M. Brown announces.

George Akerstrom, football line coach, will also coach the Panther hockey team for the first time this season. The schedule:

Dartmouth, Dec. 17; Intercollegiate Hockey Tournament at Lake Placid, N. Y., Dec. 26 to 28; New Hampshire, Jan. 6; Boston University, Jan. 7; M. I. T., Jan. 11; Norwich, Jan. 14; Union, Jan. 17; Hamilton, Jan. 18; Norwich, Jan. 21; Northeastern, Feb. 11; Williams, Feb. 13; Alumni, Feb. 15; St. Michael's Feb. 18; Army, Feb. 21.

Bell Elected

BRUNSWICK, Maine, (AP)—Bowdoin College lettermen have elected Robert Bell, Everett, Mass., 1941 football captain. Bell, a junior, beban the 1940 season at fullback, was shifted to a halfback's berth in mid-season and became one of Bowdoin's better ground-gainers and kickers.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Leslie MacMitchell, New York University, won I. C. 4A. cross-country title at Van Cortlandt Park; Manhattan retained team championship.

Eddie Shore's Team Begins Its First Tour of the West

Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians, who haven't ventured farther from home than Philadelphia since the American Hockey League season opened, begin their first western tour tonight.

They play three games on the road before their next home appearance, starting at Pittsburgh. Tomorrow they go to Indianapolis and Saturday they visit Cleveland. These games should give a lot better indication of the strength of the club which now heads the league's Eastern Division with 11 points.

The Indians have lost only one of their eight games so far, but they'll likely find the going a lot tougher in the west, where three clubs are waging a terrific battle for second place.

Pittsburgh's Hornets, the Indianapolis Capitals and Hershey Bears are tied with seven points apiece, three behind the division-leading Cleveland Barons. Since Hershey plays tonight at Philadelphia and Cleveland is at home to the New Haven Eagles, the possibilities of changes in the standing are countless.

In addition to that Western Division deadlock, New Haven is second in the Eastern group by only one point over the Providence Reds and two over the Philadelphia Ramblers and the Eagles are only two points behind Springfield.

If that combination alone would not be enough to worry a lightning calculator, the records give very little help in figuring out the winners. The Indians beat Pittsburgh 6-3 at Springfield, but the Hornets have come back to win their last two home games. New Haven-Cleveland and Hershey-Philadelphia both are first meetings this season.

Pennsylvania And Yale Lightweights In First-Place Tie

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—Unless they are upset victims in their closing games this week, Yale and Pennsylvania should wind up in a tie for the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League championship.

The toy Bulldogs and Quaker 150's are deadlocked for first place with Villanova, each having eight points. The league standing is based on two points for each win and one point for each tie, however, and Villanova has finished its schedule.

On Friday Yale will play last-place Lafayette, which has lost five straight games. Penn will tangle with sixth-place Cornell on Saturday. Cornell's only victory was posted over Lafayette. It tied Princeton, but lost its other three league starts.

Rutgers and Princeton will clash Thursday to close their seasons.

While the league winners remain uncertain, league officials are sure the George Foster Sanford championship trophy will not be retired this year. Three legs are needed for permanent possession. Yale has one and half, while Rutgers has two and Princeton, two and a half. The last two have no chance of taking the 1940 title. The standings:

	W	L	T	Pts.
Pennsylvania	4	1	0	8
Yale	4	1	0	8
Villanova	4	2	0	8
Princeton	2	2	1	5
Rutgers	2	3	0	4
Cornell	1	3	1	3
Lafayette	0	5	0	0

*Two points awarded for each win; one for each tie.

This week's schedule:
Thursday—Rutgers at Princeton.
Friday—Yale at Lafayette.
Saturday—Cornell at Pennsylvania.

O'Brien Returns

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 20 (AP)—Excitement over last week's "fifth down" simmered off yesterday as the Dartmouth football team returned to hard scrimmage work in preparation for Saturday's game with Brown.

After a slow start, during which the freshmen stopped the varsity running attack cold, the varsity regulars began to tear off long gains with Fullback Ray Hall and Halfback Ray Wolfe carrying the ball.

Olympics Still Try Recruits

In view of the exacting schedule of 65 games which is facing the Boston Olympics this winter, Coach Hago Harrington is anxious to have as many players ready to step into action as possible. Consequently even now, with three games having been played already, he is still looking over recruits at the Olympics' practice sessions.

Last night a couple of new faces showed up at the skating session as the Olympics prepared for their Friday night game with River Vale Skeeters at Boston Garden. One of them, Russ Martin, is new only this year, for two seasons ago the burly defenseman came straight to the Olympics from the University of New Hampshire, where he was a college star. Russ was not around this section last winter, but he is now re-established here.

The other recruit was Ralph Errickson of Providence, a right wing candidate who may have the ability necessary to stick with the club. A former teammate of Al Yourkewicz on the Providence Scarlets, Errickson displayed a great amount of natural speed and ability to stickhandle. Hago was impressed so much that he plans to give the Providence youngster a chance to play a game in league competition in the near future.

With three games to be played over the week end—Friday night with the Skeeters in Boston, Saturday afternoon with the Rovers in New York, and Sunday afternoon with the Atlantic City Sea Gulls back in Boston—several of the Olympic Juniors may see action. Mort Buckley of Cambridge had a workout with the Seniors last evening, and is expected to be the first youngster in line when the time comes. Frankie Sullivan, Sam Snow, Johnny Fitzgerald, and Ernie Garron are other possibilities from the Junior ranks.

Coach Harrington announced last night that he would ship his team to New York on the midnight train Friday evening. That means that the club will leave immediately after their Friday night tilt with River Vale.

B. U. Hoopmen Work Out

For the past two weeks, Coach Mel Collard has been conducting informal practice sessions for the Boston University basketball team, which on Dec. 12 will open its schedule with Bates furnishing the opposition in the Terrier gym. This opening date is the earliest in B. U. basketball history.

The Terriers, with a veteran squad intact except for the loss of Jack Rotman, are looking forward to an improved season. The one factor holding Coach Collard back during these early-season drills, though, is the absence of five men who are still engaged in football and who will not begin practice until Dec. 2. The football men missing are Capt. George Patano, leading scorer last year; Walter Williams, regular center and team's second high scorer last season; Charlie Thomas, regular guard; Jim Cassidy, reserve forward; and Howard Mitchell, star of last year's freshman team.

Veterans who are working out at present are Dudley Purbeck, center; Cliff Fitzpatrick, first-string forward; Jim McCuddy, who started three games at forward last year; Bill DeMerritt, a reserve forward; and Charles Hutchings, a substitute guard.

Outstanding sophomores taking part in the drills are Charlie Dickson, Dean Preston and Jack Bohan, guards; Joe Schiff and Joe Silver, a pair of forwards; and Bill Taylor, the center of last year's freshman team.

Silver will be well-remembered as the freshman who hails from Hillside High School in New Jersey and who reported with only about four games left to play in the freshman schedule last year. He started the game with Nichols Junior College and scored 39 points to set a new gym record. This sharp-shooting sophomore is expected to give the varsity men a real rub for a regular job.

The varsity basketball schedule follows:

Dec. 12—Bates at home; 14—Assumption at home; 18—A. I. C. at home.
Jan. 8—Tufts away; 11—Clark away; 14—W. P. I. at home; 16—Williams at home; 21—Wesleyan away.
Feb. 18—Coast Guard at home; 15—Springfield away; 21—Mass. State at home; 22—U. of New Hampshire at home; 24—Colby at home; 26—Harvard away; 28—M. I. T. away.
March 1—Brown away.

Tyksinski Groomed

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Holy Cross football squad polished its attack in a long drill yesterday in preparation for Saturday's game here with Manhattan.

With Johnny Grigas still injured, Coach Joe Sheeketski worked to groom Sophomore Eddie Tyksinski for fullback duties this week. Capt. Jack Kellar missed practice because of a leg injury, but is expected to play Saturday.

Indians Lead in Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Springfield Indians are leading the Eastern Division of the American Hockey League and naturally enough, the Indians' sharp-shooting pair of forwards, Fred Thurrier and Fred Hunt, rank No. 1 and No. 2 among the league's scorers.

They hold their lofty posts even without figuring points they might have picked up in Saturday's Springfield-Providence game, the summary of which was not available to league officials when they compiled the weekly statistics. Thurrier has 11 points and Hunt 10. The latter has scored two more goals than his mate, but Thurrier has three more assists than Hunt.

Tied for third place are Bill Summerhill of the Cleveland Barons, who was 'way down in a tie for seventh a week ago, and Lloyd Roubell of the Pittsburgh Hornets. Each has nine points.

Three rivals are bunched below them at eight points apiece and there are no less than eight players each boasting seven points.

Bill Allum of the Philadelphia Ramblers is the champ in an entirely different statistical department—penalty carrying. He has spent 21 minutes in penalty boxes so far this season.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Thurrier, Springfield	4	7	11
Hunt, Springfield	6	4	10
Summerhill, Cleveland	6	3	9
Roubell, Pittsburgh	5	4	9
Brydson, Springfield	4	4	8
Keating, Indianapolis	4	4	8
McDonald, Indianapolis	1	7	8
Bruce, Hershey	5	2	7
Kaminsky, Springfield	4	3	7
Jennings, Indianapolis	3	4	7
W. Kilrea, Hershey	3	4	7
Smith, Philadelphia	3	4	7
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	2	5	7
Jervis, Cleveland	2	5	7
Dugald, Pittsburgh	1	6	7

Gridiron Cake Closes Season

Final touches of football training table at the University of New Hampshire were severed as Capt. Matt Flaherty cut this symbolic cake Saturday evening at the last meeting of the squad. Assisting the captain is Mrs. Flaherty, who aided her husband during varsity games as head co-ed cheer leader. Mrs. George Sauer, wife of the Wildcat coach, supervises the traditional cutting as Chef James Appleby watches approvingly. A pound of the cake went to each member of the squad.

Sports Around the Hub

Final Score Tells, Not Statistics

This has been an interesting fall for those who absorb statistics. In several big gridiron clashes, the team on the long end of ground gaining, passing and other figures, has finished on the short end of the score. And last night the Bruins out-shot the Detroit Red Wings almost four to one on Garden ice, yet could collect no more than a 4-all tie. Just one of the oddities of sport.

* * *

Incidentally, a majority of fans feel about the Bruins as they did last summer about the Yankees. Although the Rossmen are still trying for their first victory of the N. H. L. season, the power is hidden there somewhere, and is sure to break forth at any moment. (Now don't remind us that the Yankee power didn't!)

* * *

The 33rd annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics will be held the afternoon of Nov. 29, at the University Club. A luncheon will precede business. President James P. Baxter of Williams College will be guest speaker.

* * *

Those who missed that grid thriller Saturday between the B. C. Eagles and Georgetown at Fenway Park, now have an opportunity to watch it from opening kickoff to final whistle at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters. The complete M. G. M. filming of the tussle, including a word description by a commentator, began to roll today in both movie houses. If you like your football rugged and hair raising, don't miss it.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Jamaica High School alumni association will hold a sports night tomorrow at the Mary E. Curley School on Center Street, starting at eight o'clock . . . Louis Brems, official greeter for the City of Boston, will act as master of ceremonies . . . The pro hockey code now allows a player to catch a flying puck, before batting it to the ice . . . He can hold it no longer than three seconds, however, without getting a minor penalty . . . It now becomes known that Jewell Ens was the fellow who scouted those Detroit Tiger hitters for Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds.

* * *

If Wes Fesler moves on to the head football coaching berth at Wesleyan, Harvard will lose a man who has turned out several outstanding ends at Cambridge and also built basketball into a major sport . . . Richard Johnstone of Watertown is the new freshman grid captain at Bowdoin . . . New England football officials body examinations will be given the evening of Dec. 2 in Boston English High School . . . Next year the Army will appear in Harvard Stadium on Nov. 8 . . . Both Bill McKechnie and his new assistant, Jewell Ens, are former Pittsburgh Pirate managers . . . Rangers remain the only unbeaten team in the N. H. L.

* * *

Eleven lettermen on the unbeaten Colby College grid team will return next fall . . . Pro football has followed baseball's custom of having "days" for players . . . Ace Parker of the Dodgers will be honored next Saturday and Mel Heim of the Giants will be a week later . . . The N. H. L. record for consecutive scoring games is held by the Rangers, at 77 . . . Jim Crowley, Fordham coach, will be the No. 1 spokesman at Wisconsin's Madison football banquet Dec. 3 . . . Bob Feller's cousin, Hal Manders, gets a trial with the Tiger pitcher staff in the spring . . . Baseball says watch the Reds and Dodgers in the 1941 National League flag race . . . But don't make the mistake of forgetting the Cardinals, says the copy boy . . . So far, eight college captains have signed up to play in the North-South grid game at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 28—six on the South side.

Old New England League Revival

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Claude B. Davidson of Dennisport, Mass., former President of the New England Baseball League, announced here yesterday that plans were underway to revive the circuit in 1941.

Davidson said he had just completed a tour of Connecticut cities and found prospects favorable with business thriving because of the national defense program.

The former President of the League said he had received assurance of support for his efforts from William G. Bramham, President of the national association of minor leagues.

"I have the assurance of one major league club owner that his club would be willing to operate a franchise in the proposed circuit," Davidson added, "and there is no doubt in my mind that it will be possible to interest others."

He expressed the opinion that night baseball would avoid the competition factors of horse racing and major league baseball radio broadcasts which he blamed for the collapse of the organized baseball in this district.

At present, except for the major league clubs in Boston, the Hartford and Springfield, Mass., teams in the Eastern League are the only teams in organized baseball operating in New England.

Davidson declined to discuss possible members for the revived circuit specifically, but said they included former Eastern and New England League cities.

Stearns Elected

ORONO, Maine (AP) — Roger Stearns of South Paris, Maine, 150-pound end, has been elected captain of the 1940 University of Maine varsity football team. Maine elects its captain at the close of the season.

Skiing Time Opens in the Pacific Northwest With Indoor Competition Affair

Fullest Tournament Season In Ski History of Section

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—It's skiing time again in the Pacific Northwest. While King Winter is still in at work casting his yearly white mantle on the rugged mountain slopes, Northwest ski enthusiasts are preparing for five months of winters sports enjoyment.

Some of the lads and lassies who perform on the elongated barrel staves didn't even wait for snowfall. These early ski-birds erected a man-made ski jump in Seattle's Civic Ice Arena, and in mid-November held their second annual Pacific Northwest Indoor Ski Jumping tournament.

National jumping champion Alf Engen of Sun Valley showed the form that carried him to victory in meets last season by winning the Class A competition from an assemblage of the best ski jumpers in the nation.

Engen Won Individual

With perfect form Engen won individual honors on all three nights of the tournament, to amass a point total of 662, 36 points ahead of his nearest competitor, Howand Dalsbo of Seattle. On the final night Engen made two leaps of 64 feet each, considered excellent for the short runway.

As an added attraction at the indoor meet, the famous Friedl Pfeifer of Sun Valley gave an exhibition slalom run on the artificial ski hill that has formed by grinding tons of ice into powder snow. An obstacle race furnished more entertainment to the local crowd, many of whom had never seen skiing or ski jumping before.

The indoor tournament was only the beginning to the fullest season in Northwest ski history. Twenty-one major ski meets and countless other minor competitions will be held between now and the end of April, when spring skiing comes to a close.

Accessible Fields

Besides the tournaments for the competitive skiers, thousands of Northwest families will enjoy the easily accessible snow fields in the Cascade, Olympic, and Rocky mountains. The high school children have their ski school at the Snoqualmie Ski Bowl; college students make their headquarters at Paradise Valley on Mount Rainier; and working people of all ages take week-end trips to all the ski terrains—Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, the Cascade summit, Deer Park in the Olympics, Mount Hood in Oregon, and Sun Valley in Idaho.

The first major outdoor meet is scheduled for Nov. 24, in the annual Arnold Lunn downhill competition on Mount Hood. The formal opening of Paradise Valley on Dec. 21, and the Intercollegiate tournament at Sun Valley, Dec. 29-31 are other highlights of the early season.

Sun Valley, March 20-23

Climax of the season will be the National Four-Way championships (Downhill, slalom, cross-country and jumping) at Sun Valley, March 20-23.

Other major ski events include the Giant Slalom Race at the Ski Bowl, Jan. 12; Jeffers Cup six-man Western States competition at Sun Valley, Jan. 18, 19; annual jumping tournament at Leavenworth, Feb. 9; Class A, B, and C Pacific Northwest jumping championships at Mount Hood, Feb. 16; National jumping championships at the Ski Bowl, March 2; and the Silver Skis Open on Mount Rainier, April 5, 6.

* * *

Stanford will be the Pacific Coast Conference Rose Bowl team, but Jim Phelan's University of Washington Huskies get some consolation in their excellent defensive record. Only 26 points were scored against Washington in the first five Conference games. Stanford scored 20 of them, California 6, and Oregon, Oregon State, and Southern California were held scoreless.

But the Palo Alto boys have a big lead in offense, and that's the reason they are unbeaten in six games. Fifty-nine points have been scored against Stanford, but the Indians have tallied 128 points in six Conference games, an average of better than three touchdowns a game.

* * *

Here's one for the record books. The Washington State college freshmen completed a four-game season last week undefeated—yet they failed to win a game. Four ties in four games for the Cougar Kittens.

The WSC frosh opened the season with a 13-13 tie against the United States Air Corps team, played a scoreless game against the Gonzaga frosh, tied Washington 7-7 on Armistice Day, and then wound things up with a 6-6 engagement with their Idaho rivals.

Old No. 39 Has One More Official 'Run' to Make

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—Old No. 39 has one more official "run" to make.

On Thanksgiving Day (the old fashioned one, Nov. 28) the big express—John Alec Kimbrough, throttle man and All-America fullback of the Texas Aggies—battles the rails for the last time in Southwest Conference play.

Big Jawn leads his Aggies against University of Texas at Austin in a game that means everything — second successive Southwest Conference title, possible Rose Bowl bid, second-straight unbeaten season, 20th consecutive triumph, and first victory over an old Texas foe in Austin since 1922.

Near the Showdown

Near the showdown, Kimbrough, the 222-pound Haskell hurricane who rates as the most devastating individual in Conference history, is stoking the boilers to record heat for this one.

The big man, a giant who has been floored only once in three years play, will be shutting down an amazing career. Really, it has lasted only two years, for he didn't blossom until late in his sophomore year.

Statisticians who dug around for the football biography of this handsome, 22-year-old West Texan who holds a cadet captaincy at A. & M. and is thinking more of regular duty in the Army upon graduation than service as a professional footballer at a fabulous salary, came up with figures that make the ordinary man shudder.

Carried 377 Times

In 26 varsity football games, 19 of them the past two seasons and only spotted service in the other seven, this man has carried the ball 377 times.

By his famed butting, diving, plunging and shouldering he has gained 1,523 yards—for an average of 4.21 yards per carry!

Furthermore, he has scored 23 touchdowns for 138 points, twice leading the Southwest Conference point makers.

Essentially a line ripper, but respected for his speed that shakes him loose around the ends—as witness his incredible show in the Sugar Bowl last New Year's Day—Jarrin' Jawn has got downfield to get under 25 passes for 205 yards—or 8.20 yards average.

Only the 1939 and '40 records are available for his pass interceptions, but in two seasons he has stolen 11 for 192 yards in returns—or an average of 17.46 yards. Also, he has brought back five punts for 126 yards, or 25.2 yards per return. Six kickoffs have sailed to him, for an average runback of 29.84 yards.

Sixty Minute Player

Sixty minute player for all his driving and smashing play, he finds time to be ranked among the best defensive backs in the Southwest. He is sure with his six feet, two inches on pass defense; backs the line and rates, along with famed Jim Thomason of his own backfield, as a stout blocker. As a matter of fact, he has been blocking for Thomason in every game this season on decoy plays.

Old No. 39 closes his All-America case for the second-straight year against Texas on Nov. 28.

Crowell Gridder Quite a Boy

CROWELL, Texas (AP)—As an end, Junior Haseloff is a star halfback—and vice versa.

The critics rave about John Kimbrough of the Texas Aggies with his 449 yards. But, after all, Kimbrough only has to play fullback and besides it required 120 tries to roll up that yardage.

Haseloff holds down two positions for Crowell High School.

In the first place, he is the greatest wingman in this school's history. In the second place, he is the top average ground gainer of Texas schoolboy football—in which about 20,000 youngsters participate.

In the third place, he needed only 41 tries to make 437 yards, just one-third of Kimbrough's carry and only 12 yards short of his total.

While he is not doing the blocking and tackling, the 170-pound Haseloff whirls to the other side on an end-around play.

In addition to his average of almost 11 yards per try, he has caught eight passes for 139 yards and has scored 36 points, which would be a mighty good season even for a halfback.

His average gain is the highest for any player Crowell ever has produced—and you must remember that Crowell gave to the football world one Dick Todd, who scored more than 600 points in his high school career.

Todd today is with the Washington Redskins of the National Professional League and is tied for the top scoring honors.

Haseloff's value to the team can be gauged not only in his ground gaining ability, but by his durability. In his school's nine games he has played every quarter.

Quite a boy.

Lash to Defend

YPSILANTI, Mich. (AP)—Don Lash, former Indiana University distance star, has notified Chairman Lloyd W. Olds, Michigan Normal College track coach, that he will defend his National A. A. U. cross-country championship Nov. 28 at Meadowbrook Country Club, Detroit. An Indiana State policeman, Lash has won the title six consecutive years.

Signed Up to Aid

E. Morgan Savage

Joe Gardella, Harvard football captain, joins the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the Red Cross. The Crimson leader is enrolled by Miss Lorraine Long, roll call volunteer.

New Cub Board of Strategy

Wide World

Jimmy Wilson (left) and Jimmy Gallagher, who recently were signed by Phil Wrigley to direct National League operations of the Chicago Cubs. Wilson moved from his coaching berth at Cincinnati to become Cub manager. Gallagher, a former Chicago newspaperman, fills the newly created office of general manager.

Ted Lyons Goes Back to Baylor For Gold Plaque

WACO, Texas, Nov. 20 (AP)—Baylor University pays tribute Saturday to its most famous athlete, Ted Lyons, who as a gangling youngster with a fighting heart and plenty on the ball, jumped from campus to big leagues to become one of the greatest pitchers of all time.

It was 18 years ago that Lyons, who had just finished hurling Baylor to its only Southwest Conference championship, signed a contract with the Chicago White Sox.

One of the few college players who ever went direct to the majors and made good, Lyons will be given a gold plaque between halves of the Baylor-Southern Methodist football game.

He won four letters in baseball and three in basketball. He was selected on the all-conference team in each sport. And yet, recalls Potts Anderson, a classmate of 1922-23, Lyons' heart was with football.

"Ted always wanted to play football," Anderson declared. "But the Baylor coaches did not want him to because they foresaw his brilliant future in baseball. They didn't want him to get hurt."

With the White Sox, Lyons has won 233 games. Last season he turned in 12 victories against eight defeats. Lyons probably was the most popular athlete Baylor ever had. For sure, he was its greatest over a period of years.

Champion Minnesota Team Leading in Total Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20—Minnesota, Western Conference football champion for 1940, clinched its title last week end and in so doing took over first place in total offense among conference teams.

The Gophers' wide lead in rushing offense, an average of 237 yards per game, gave them an average scrimmage gain of 256 yards to lead Indiana, with 247. With an average of less than one pass completion per game, however, Minesota ranks ninth in passing gains, a department in which Indiana holds the lead with a game average of 120 yards. Only Illinois, with 103 yards per game, is within shooting distance of the Hoosiers in that department.

Conclude Schedules

All conference teams conclude their schedules this week, with Northwestern playing Notre Dame in the single nonconference engagement. The Wildcats have ended their season with an offensive average of 204 yards a game to 201 for opponents.

Defensive leader in the conference is Michigan, but by a narrow margin over Indiana. Michigan has allowed three opponents an average of 187 yards and the Hoosiers have allowed an average of 189 yards. Michigan's margin comes on pass defense, having allowed an average of only 35 yards by air. The Wolverines also lead in total first downs, in first downs for opponents, and in percentage of completed passes, although they rank sixth in yards gained passing.

Passing Records

Passing records indicate an approach to the 1939 record which may have been an all-time high in passes attempted, with an even better average of completions in the conference. Illinois has thrown the most passes per game, 21.2, followed by Indiana with 18.5, and Minnesota has thrown the least, 4.8, a game. The Illini have averaged 9.5 completions a game to 8.2 for Indiana.

Minnesota's punting average of 40.5 yards holds a slight edge over Michigan's 40.4 yards.

Individual Leaders

Scoring

	G	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Franck, Minn.	5	5	0	0	30
Petty, Purdue	4	4	1	0	25
Green, Iowa	4	4	0	0	24
Smith, Minn.	5	4	0	0	24
Scott, OSU	5	2	8	0	20
Clawson, N. U.	6	3	1	0	19

Rushing

	G	Trs	Net Gn	Gm Ave	Ave. P.Try
Smith, Minn.	5	67	418	83.6	6.2
Hahnenstein, N. U.	5	55	322	64.4	5.9
Westfall, Mich	3	82	11[illegible]	105	3.8
Paskavan, Wis.	5	63	271	54.2	4.3
Langhurst, OSU	5	84	252	50.4	3.
Green, Iowa	4	49	225	56.2	4.6

Passing

	G	Att	Cmpl	Int	Net Gn	Gm Ave
Hursh, Indiana	4	60	29	3	442	110.5
Scott, OSU	5	48	21	4	317	63.4
Good, Ill.	3	52	29	4	280	93.3
Hahnenstein, N.U.	5	16	7	3	203	40.6

Punting

	G	Kicks	Yds	Ave
Scott, OSU	5	30	1257	41.9
Hursh, Ind.	4	18	750	41.6
Frank, Minn.	5	31	1267	40.9
Harmon, Mich	3	22	880	40.

Army Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20—The Army 1941 football schedule was announced today by Lieut.-Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics at the United States Military Academy.

The Cadets will play three southern elevens, opening the season with The Citadel Oct. 4, playing Virginia Military Institute Oct. 11, and facing West Virginia Nov. 22. All of these games will be played at Michie Stadium. The traditional game with Navy, to take place Nov. 29 at Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia, will as usual close the season.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 4—The Citadel at West Point; 11—Virginia Military Institute at West Point; 18—Yale at New Haven; 25—Columbia at West Point.

Nov. 1—Notre Dame at New York; 8—Harvard at Cambridge; 15—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 22—West Virginia University at West Point; 29—Navy at Philadelphia.

Ens Joins Reds

CINCINNATI (AP)—Jewel Ens, manager of the Indianapolis club of the American Association, has been named by General Manager Warren C. Giles to succeed Jimmy Wilson as coach of the world champion Cincinnati Reds.

Ens, contacted at his home in St. Louis, accepted quickly after Giles induced the Indianapolis club to release Ens from a managership contract signed for 1941.

Bates Football

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Bates College will open its 1941 football schedule Sept. 27 against Amherst's Lord Jeffs at Amherst, Mass., it has been announced.

The Bobcats then will return home for four weeks, playing New Hampshire, Tufts, Northeastern, and Maine in that order; Bowdoin at Brunswick on Nov. 1 and Colby at Waterville on Armistice Day.

Jessel Syndicate Negotiating For Brooklyn Dodgers

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Jerome Golenbock, New York attorney, yesterday said he was representing a syndicate headed by George Jessel in negotiations for the purchase of the Brooklyn baseball club.

Golenbock said Alexander Eisemann, a broker, and George M. Cohan were others in the syndicate, and that Lester Amster also may participate.

He said his preliminary negotiations had been conducted with George Barnewall, an officer of the Brooklyn club representing the Brooklyn Trust Company, which holds 50 per cent of the stock in trust. Barnewall said he knew nothing of any negotiations.

Golenbock said the assessed value of the club's property in Brooklyn alone is approximately $1,470,000. The deal, if consummated, also would include the Brooklyn farm properties.

Killefer for Ens

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Wade (Red) Killefer, former manager of the Indianapolis Indians, has been appointed to direct the local American Association club during the 1941 season.

Killefer will succeed Jewel Ens, who took charge of the Tribe midway in last season when Wes Griffin resigned. Ens is returning to the Cincinnati Reds to take over the coaching assignment of Jimmy Wilson, appointed manager of the Chicago Cubs.

Lion Grid Dates

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia University has announced an eight-game football schedule for 1941 with Princeton, Army, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, returning to the Lions' card.

The schedule:

Oct. 4—Brown; 11—Princeton at Princeton; 18—Georgia; 25—Army at West Point.

Nov. 1—Cornell; 8—Penn at Philadelphia; 15—Michigan; 22—Colgate.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

Games Nov. 19

National League

Detroit 4; Boston 4 (tie).
Rangers 3; Americans 2.

American League

No games scheduled.

American Association

St. Louis 3; St. Paul 2.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Jim Bottomley, who replaced Rogers Hornsby as manager of St. Louis Browns in mid-season of 1937, was released.

Rangers Edge Town Rivals And Lose Man

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	4	1	0	18	9	8
Detroit	2	1	3	15	14	7
Chicago	2	1	2	15	13	6
Rangers	2	0	2	12	8	6
Americans	1	3	1	7	11	3
Canadiens	0	3	2	10	18	2
Boston	0	2	2	11	15	2

Results Nov. 19

Rangers 3, Americans 2.
Boston 4, Detroit 4.

By the Associated Press

The situation still is about the same in the National Hockey League today—the New York Rangers haven't lost a game, and the Boston Bruins haven't won one. But from the looks of things, it may begin to change soon.

The Rangers beat their townsmen, the Americans, 3—2, last night in their first regular season encounter and thus made their record two victories and two ties in four games. But, in winning, they suffered a severe loss in the injury of Art Coulter, veteran defenseman and team captain.

Bruins Looked Better

The Bruins wound up in a 4—4 tie with the Detroit Red Wings, but they led until the third period was more than half over and looked entirely too good to keep on losing for long.

The Rangers' victory put them into a third-place tie with the Chicago Black Hawks, while Detroit moved one point ahead into sole possession of second place. The Bruins moved from the cellar to share sixth place with the Montreal Canadiens.

Coulter was checked into the boards in the first period by Pete Slobodian, young American defenseman, and hurt his shoulder. Slobodian also was hurt when he collided with Phil Watson in the third period and was struck by Watson's stick in falling.

Only 13 Shots

The game, played before only 8,673 fans, was fast and open in the real Ranger-American tradition. The World Champion Rangers built a 3—0 lead in two periods on goals by Alex Shibicky, Bryan Hextall and Alf Pike, then nearly lost it all in the third when Wilf Field, ranging out from his defense post on power plays, slammed in two goals.

The Bruins played good enough hockey to win most games, but they managed to blow a 4—2 lead in the final period. The tight Boston defense allowed Detroit only 13 shots on goal while the Bruins made 37, but four from each side were good. Alex Motter and Syd Howe were Detroit's aces. Motter scored on a long shot in the third period, then passed to Howe, who rifled in a 50-footer for his second goal of the game to tie the count.

Sports Siftings

Bob Reinhard of the California varsity eleven is rated as the best tackle in the Pacific Coast Conference by many of the coast football critics. He is 6ft. 3in., tall and his punts average better than 45 yards . . . Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, was a backfield star at Ohio Wesleyan in his undergraduate days.

* * *

Indiana University has defeated Ohio State University only three times in the 20 football games they have played. . . . Only one pitcher in the international League won 20 or more games last year. He was Ryba of Rochester who won 24. . . . It is estimated that the cost of operating a team in the National Professional Football League is about $100,000 a year.

* * *

Hobbs Adams, coach of the Kansas State football team, played end three years for South California. . . . Jerry Metzger, Missouri varsity guard, is one of the youngest college football players in the country He is only 16. . . . The Big Ten Conferences colleges took in about $2,775,000 in 1920 which is claimed to be the record for the organization's football receipts. . . . The No. 98 jersey worn by Tom Harmon is to be put in the University of Michigan hall of fame at the end of this season.

* * *

Carl Pilnick, who won the chess championship of Bronx County (N. Y.), is not yet 18 years old. Although only a junior he is captain of the College of the City of New York varsity team. . . . The football contest between La Salle Military Academy and Admiral Farragut Academy, which was played in the Randalls Island stadium, is known as the "Little Army-Navy Game."

Every one of the 34 members of the Phillips Exeter Academy football squad saw some action in the game against Andover. . . . Joe Murphy, back on the University of Maryland eleven, is the champion sprinter of the Southern Conference. . . . Saturday was only the second time Pennsylvania and Army had met on the gridiron. Their first meeting was in 1901 and Army won 24 to 0. Charley Daly, former Harvard captain and quarterback, quarterbacked Army in that game and kicked every point after touchdown. . . . Basketball was the most popular intramural sport at College of the City of New York last year. Some 600 students playing the game on 75 teams.

Portland Sold

CHICAGO (AP)—President William J. Tobin of the Chicago Black Hawks has announced the outright sale of defenseman Jack Portland to the Montreal Canadiens. The deal was a straight cash transaction with no players involved, Tobin said.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

MacPhail Getting Results

Larry MacPhail, apparently, neither knows nor cares what goes on in the American League. Otherwise, the copy boy ponders, why would he be trying to buy a pennant for Brooklyn? Has he not heard of Tom Yawkey, and that genial gentleman's sad experience at Boston? Perhaps Larry is from Missouri and has to be shown. At any rate, he is taking the check book route to a World Series.

Unlike Tom Yawkey, however, MacPhail may succeed. In 1941, as in '40, the Dodgers figure to give Cincinnati a serious battle in the National League pennant race. The Reds, with Derringer, Walters, and McCormick, may become the first club in their circuit to make it three straight since the days of John McGraw. But with the Dodgers on the upswing, it won't be so easy next time.

Well Informed

To say that MacPhail doesn't know what takes place in the American League is, of course, a gross understatement. Larry comes close to knowing what goes on in every league in the country. If he doesn't know, somebody close to him does, and he soons finds out for himself.

The Dodger front office chief has been laughed at for unwise spending. In several cases it was justified. But even his most severe critics must admit one little item: the guy certainly is making a sincere effort to bring his customers a winner. This cannot be said of every "front office" in the majors.

MacPhail went high for Kirby Higbe, but he had to. He was forced into it. The Dodgers were not alone in their crusade to get the Phillie pitcher. The Pirates and Giants were also bidding. Larry felt that Higbe might be just the boy who could win the flag for Leo Durocher, and that the hurler might conceivably do the same thing for either the Pirates or Giants. So that was one deal he couldn't afford to lose.

As they say in the dugout, MacPhail is dumb like a fox. True, he has spent a comfortable fortune on players since arriving at Ebbetts Field. But he is in a position to spend. The Dodgers are winning and a winning club at Brooklyn is a gold mine. Larry merely uses the cash that his customers leave at the box office. And if Flatbush continues to storm the gates, he'll have to use some of it to build a larger ball park.

One of MacPhail's pet tricks is to hold up all experienced talent appearing on the waiver list. There were Vito Tamulis, Dixie Walker Jimmy Wasdell and Lee Grissom Whitlow Wyatt has been a failure

By a Staff Photographer

Larry MacPhail

in the American League, but Larry brought him back to help the Dodger cause. He went high in the open market for Roy Cullenbine. He took a chance with Tex Carleton when everyone else had given up. He kept trying until he got Joe Medwick. He talked the Red Sox out of Peewee Reese, who should eventually be the leading shortstop in his league.

MacPhail may have made a few mistakes—a fact even he will admit. He paid too much for several Dodger acquisitions during the past two or three years. But he is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to bring Brooklyn a championship. And that, primarily, is what he is getting paid to do.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

University of North Carolina, through student paper, voiced resentment over Duke's use of movies for scouting, which led to 25-0 victory for Blue Devils.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
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20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

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Food Carefully Selected and Well-Prepared
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Served 6 to 8 P. M.
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Crossword Quiz Answers

K	I	T	H				A	I	D	A
I	▨	H	O	G		E	L	F	▨	R
N	H	▨	P	A	I	N	T	▨	A	M
G	U	N	▨	P		G	▨	G	U	Y
	T	O	D				B	O	K	
		L	O	B	S	T	E	R		
	W	A	G				E	K	E	
C	A	N	▨	L		E	▨	I	N	K
O	X	▨	M	Y	R	R	H	▨	D	I
A	▨	T	E	E		S	A	P	▨	T
L	Y	N	X				W	I	S	E

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Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 702,880
1940 volume to date 184,940,276
1939 volume to date 238,464,990

Stocks Decline 1 to 4 Points; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Leading stocks lost 1 to 4 points in today's market. A few suffered wider relapses.

Steels, motors, aircrafts and pivotal industrials were in arrears from the start. Sporadic rallying efforts never made any headway and, near the final hour, prices were around the day's bottom. Dealings were relatively small throughout, transfers for the full session being at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

The German smash at the important British industrial city of Birmingham, in addition to Hungary's joining of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance, brokers said, revived speculative nervousness over the war. Another batch of pleasing dividends and earnings statements aided in keeping selling within bounds, it was thought. There was some lightening of commitments because of tomorrow's holiday when financial markets will be closed.

Stocks under pressure at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, Union Carbide, Texas Corp., General Electric, Anaconda, International Nickel and American Smelting. Rails and utilities were narrow.

In the curb minus signs were posted for Aluminum of America, American Gas, Bath Iron Works, Bell Aircraft, Scoville Mfg., and Standard Steel Spring.

Bonds Lower

Selling activities expanded a little in the bond market today and near the final hour corporates generally were down fractions to around 1 point.

The selloff was attributed by market analysts to a heavy trend in stock and traders' inclinations for lightening commitments over the holiday.

Active on the down turn were, among others, Commonwealth Edison 3½s (a convertible issue that usually moves with the common stock), Alleghany stamped and unstamped 5s, St. Paul 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s, and Western Union 5s.

Running counter to the trend were bonds of Missouri-Kansas-Texas, which ran up sharply yesterday on announcement the Dec. 1 interest would be paid on the 4s when due. Bethlehem Steel 3½s also were a shade ahead.

U. S. Governments were mostly inactive but maintained a steady undertone.

Norway 4s and Italy 7s were among the foreign dollar losers.

London Securities Continue Decline

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Questions created by latest German diplomatic moves resulted in a generally lower trend in the securities market today.

While declines spread to all sections, real selling pressure failed to develop. Trade dried up.

British Government bonds lost an outside of 3-16 point. Foreign loans, however, held steady with the exception of recently supported Egyptian bonds.

Domestic rails dropped as much as 1½ points on news another wage claim was being considered by union officials. Profit-taking clipped industrial leaders.

Johannesburg selling depressed both producers and non-producers in the Kaffirs. Copper and diamond stocks followed the general downward pattern, along with oils and rubbers.

Grain Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Led by soybean futures, which slumped as much as 8 cents a bushel, the maximum drop permitted in one day, grain prices turned sharply lower in all pits today. Wheat and corn fell 2 cents or more.

Selling inspired by weakness of securities and the desire to take profits and even up accounts before the Thanksgiving holiday caused the weakness. In the spot market soybeans quotations were lowered 4 to as much as 9 cents a bushel in some instances, reflecting unwillingness of commercial interests as well as dealers to accumulate further supplies without material concession in prices. Traders regarded the setback, which was the sharpest since last May, as largely a technical reaction due to the recent sensational advance in prices.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 18 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $24,698,831.13 ($13,916,207.91); expenditures $48,125,545.21 ($37,728,779.89); net balance $1,932,062,738.47 ($2,262,293,666.66); working balance included $1,193,671,114.66 ($1,540,478,272.14); customs receipts for month $17,217,290.10 ($16,898,537.10); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,058,649,294.58 ($2,604,388,959.97); expenditures $3,691,051,903.38 ($3,815,288,023.62); excess of expenditures $1,632,402,608.80 ($1,550,901,102.65); gross debt $44,238,658,251.32 ($41,292,748,139.93); increase over previous day $6,538,782.60; gold assets $21,685,401,439.30 ($17,241,225,748.33).

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Nov. 15 showed (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,466, decrease 269; bills of exchange and checks 12,652,841, decrease 416,648; securities 47,323, decrease 8,229; other assets 1,890,994, increase 33,073; circulation 12,478,944, decrease 460,854; sight deposits 1,659,855, increase 80,650; reserve ratio 0.62 per cent; bank rate 3½ per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	63¾	63	63	— ¾
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	−1¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¾	22¾	22⅝	N'v 15
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	41	40⅜	40⅜	−1⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	10	10	10	— ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	−1¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	17	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	168	168	168	
14	8⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅝	72½	72½	N'v 18
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	19	36¼	35½	36	— ¾
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	7	50¾	49¾	49¾	−1¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	60	59⅜	59⅜	−1⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	1	39	37½	39	+1½
2⅜	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	14	90	89½	89½	— ½
180¾	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180½	180¼	180¼	N'v 19
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	24	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅞
65	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	2	61⅜	60⅛	60⅛	−1⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118	117½	117½	−3⅜
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¾e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1½e)	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 18
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	— ¾
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 15
28¾	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	20	38½	37¾	37⅞	−1⅛
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	8	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 18
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	51	49¾	49¾	−1¾
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	N'v 15
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	48½	48½	48½	−1½
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	24	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	6	82¼	81	82	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	1	19	19	19	— ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	105	105	N'v 19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	13	3	3	3	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	49	46⅞	47	−2½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	5	41½	39	39	−2½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	74	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	54	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	— ⅞
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (1½g)	4	9¾	9½	9½	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	18	45	43½	44⅛	−1¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	+ ⅜
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53⅜	53	53¼	N'v 19
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	19	28⅛	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅝
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	80	79⅛	79⅞	N'v 18
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	N'v 18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	23	166⅞	165⅜	165½	−1½
89½	69⅝	Am Tobacco (5)	6	70¼	69¾	70	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	18	71½	70½	70½	−1
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	35	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
101½	83¼	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅞
12	6	Am Woolen	9	9¼	9	9	— ½
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	20	56	53	53	−3¼
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅜	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	211	27⅜	26⅛	26½	−1¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	150	33	33	33	— ½
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 16
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	2	32½	32½	32½	−1⅛
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	110	109½	110	N'v 19
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	15	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	10	54¼	52½	52½	−3
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (1e)	3	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅜
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	N'v 18
93	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	8	92	92	92	N'v 19
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	37	37	37	N'v 19
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	38	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
58⅝	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	10	57¾	56¾	57	−1¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	8	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−1
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	2	16⅛	16	16	−3¼
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	4	17½	17½	17½	N'v 16
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	13	23⅜	23	23⅛	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (1½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	*1	49	49	49	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	2	74⅛	73½	73½	
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	38	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	27	17	16⅜	16¾	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	9	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	15	10⅛	9½	9½	— ¾
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	6	28	27½	27½	— ⅝
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	N'v 19
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 1
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ½
97⅛	71¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	31	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅝
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	32¾	31⅜	31¾	— ¼
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	67	86¾	85¼	85¾	−1⅝
133¾	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	134	133	133	— ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	25	25	−1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	4	20	19⅞	20	
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	18	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	70	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ⅞
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	31⅛	31	31	— ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	−1
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	21	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	38½	37½	37½	+ ½
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	12	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅞
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	14	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 19
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	3	44	44	44	−1
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	11	15⅛	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (3e)	5	24¾	24¼	24¼	−1
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	20	12	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	20	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅜
25½	13¼	Bullard Co (2e)	15	33	32	32	−1
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	34½	33⅜	33¾	−1¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad (⅛e)	16	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	11	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
23½	17⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	5	9⅜	9	9	— ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	N'v 16
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20	20	20	— ½
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 26
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	N'v 19
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	6	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	32	4½	4	4	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	40	39¾	39¾	+ ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 12
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2½e)	2	30½	30	30	−1
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	4	3	3	3	N'v 19
75	39¼	Case (J I) Co(3e)	5	62½	61¼	62½	— ¼
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	48½	48	48½	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	15	28½	27½	28	— ⅛
12⅝	5	Celotex Corp	6	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	2	3½	3½	3½	
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta B	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 17
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	33½	33¼	33⅜	−1¼
8⅞	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	— ⅞
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	N'v 14
29½	10½	Checker Cab		19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	28	42⅞	42½	42⅝	— ¼
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	N'v 18
47⅛	2½	Ches Corp	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	N'v 19
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	N'v 19
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	ll	ll	ll	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 18
14¾	8½	Chi Penu Tool	7	13⅝	13	13	— ¾
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38½	38	38½	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 19
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 19
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	N'v 19
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	56	79	77½	78¼	−1¾
11¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	8	9¾	9½	9½	
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 15
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	38½	38½	38½	N'v 19
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	4	34	33	33	−1½
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	27	31½	30⅛	30⅛	−1¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	109	108¼	108¼	— ⅞
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61⅛	60	60	N'v 19
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	N'v 19
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	3	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	6	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
26⅜	16	Colum Br A(2e)	*4	22¾	22	22	— ¾
26¼	16	Colum Br B(2e)	*4	22½	22	22	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	44	5⅛	5	5	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	21	21	21	N'v 19
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	81	81	81	N'v 18
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	7	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99½	100	N'v 14
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	15	38½	38	38½	— ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	17	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	63	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	52½	51½	51¼	−1¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	49	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅝
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 13
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	13	24	23⅞	24	−1
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	28	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	76	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	105¾	105¾	105⅜	— ½
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	N'v 19
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	N'v 19
8⅛	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	32	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	14	1⅛	1	1	N'v 16
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	20½	20½	20½	−1
106½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	106¼	106¼	106¼	N'v 15
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	4	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅝
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	20	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	80½	80	80	−2
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	12	38½	37⅞	38	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	6	116	115⅞	115⅞	N'v 15
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)		39⅛	39	39	
43¼	2	Cont Motors	53	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	29	21¼	20⅞	20⅝	— ⅜
33	19½	Cont Steel (1)	9	23⅛	22¾	23	— ¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	15	19½	19	19	−1
70	47	Cop'w'ld pf(2½)	1	56	56	56	N'v 19
65⅜	43	Corn Prods (3)	16	43¼	43	43¼	— ⅜
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	178½	178½	178½	+1½
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	6	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
32¾	18¾	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	7	19⅝	18¾

Commerce and Finance

Trade Expert Sees Excess Exports of $1,400,000,000 As Unsound

Business and Industry

Colombia Plans To Nationalize Its Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—The nationalization of Colombian railways has been announced to fit in with a transport plan to satisfy regional demands for improved services and cheaper rates. The Public Works Minister is studying the purchase of the Caldas, Cundinamarca, Ambalema, Cucuta and La Dorada lines.

Colombian railways approximate 2,000 miles in length and the British are the principal foreign interests involved. The nationalization policy, however, will be a gradual process, avoiding any precipitous changes which would affect the Treasury or impede continued co-operation of foreign capital in communications development.

Plan Extended

The railways are not the only nationalization item in the news. The Mayor of this city has signed a purchase contract with the American-owned Bogota Telephone Company. The price was $2,500,000, payable in half-yearly instalments over 30 years.

Government and Municipality would not be thinking in terms of nationalization, with compensation of foreign interests, did they not see a silver lining through the war depression clouds. They have been most encouraged by the sympathetic consideration shown by the United States, whose credits and coffee purchasing arrangements will assist in the recovery of that industry.

Gold production is reported more satisfactory by the Bank of the Republic. This will make up partially for the loss of reserves when the trade balance was thrown out of gear by intensification of the war and the slump in coffee prices.

It is oil, however, that becomes the most promising item in national economy. This comparatively recent wealth is being exploited more and more in co-operation with American capital. For the first half of this year the Government received more revenue from the industry than during the whole of 1939. Annual production of crude oil is rising above 20,000,000 barrels annually. This annual payroll of the industry—25,000,000 pesos—means much to domestic economy.

British to Buy More

Foreign capitalists report satisfactory co-operation with the authorities, and the British have promised more buying when policy is fully defined from London through the Willingdon mission. Colombia is one of the few South American countries with which the British have had a favorable balance of visible trade.

Inter-American trade is not being forgotten by Colombia. There has been an immediate and favorable response to the suggested Conference of Amazonian Powers, advocated by President Getulio Vargas of Brazil. More trade is being discussed with the Pacific seaboard neighbors, especially Chile.

A definite accomplishment in October was the trade pact with Argentina, signed in Buenos Aires by Ambassador Roberto Urdaneta and Argentine Foreign Minister Julio A. Roca. This guaranteed a greater exchange of typical products on a most-favored nation lines and included protective exchange clauses and encouragement for reciprocal touring.

December Crude Oil Needs Found Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the December market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,560,000 barrels daily or a total of 110,360,000 for the month.

This was 10,000 barrels a day lower than the November forecast and 10,000 more than the daily average demand last December.

Officials estimated crude oil exports at 3,900,000 barrels, the same as for November.

They said domestic demand for motor fuel likely would reach 46,400,000 barrels during December. This would be 6 per cent more than the total demand in December, 1939. Exports will be about 1,800,000 barrels, they said, or 100,000 higher than the November estimate but 1,300,000 less than a year ago.

Boston Edison Co. Plans Refunding

Stockholders and directors of Boston Edison Company, at special meetings Tuesday took further steps toward the refunding of the company's outstanding issue of $53,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, due in 1965.

Following the approval granted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, the company will now file with the Securities and Exchange Commission amendments to its registration statement, and when this statement becomes effective, the company will invite competitive bids for a new issue of $53,000,000 first mortgage bonds, to bear interest at not more than 3 per cent, and due in 1970.

Retail Advertising Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Retail newspaper advertising in the daily papers of 82 major cities totaled 22,681,156 lines during the week ended Nov. 9, Advertising Age reported. This is an increase of slightly less than 1 per cent compared with the 22,471,545 lines run in the same cities during the corresponding week of last year.

Aviation Executive

William F. Wise

Appointed Executive Vice-President of Aviation Manufacturing Corp. Mr. Wise is President of Republic Aircraft Products Corporation, Detroit, a subsidiary.

Senators Say Road Control Improperly Held by Bankers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate subcommittee report charged that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was taken over by its bankers when it emerged from receivership in 1928 and that that control—properly belonging to the company's security holders—continued in the hands of the banks until the carrier's bankruptcy in 1935.

The statement made by Senators Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.) and Harry Truman (D-Mo.) appeared in the latest of a series of reports by the subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which is investigating railroads and holding companies.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and National City Co., both of New York City, were named as the bankers for the railway.

"The documents and testimony in the subcommittee's record compel the conclusion," the statement said, "that the bankers were in control of the new company upon its emergence from receivership in 1928; that they were able to preserve that control until the 1935 bankruptcy; and that they made vigorous efforts to avert any disturbance in the existing management from the 1935 bankruptcy to the present date."

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Is Highest Since 1923

CLEVELAND (AP)—The steel industry, spurred by defense demands, consumed in October the greatest monthly melt of Lake Superior iron ore since May, 1923. Consumption last month, as announced by the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association, was 6,051,347 tons against September's 5,671,918. The May, 1923, figure was 6,118,540 tons.

Of 189 available furnaces 163 were in blast last month, highest since the same month of 1928 when 180 were operating and an increase of four from a month ago and nine from a year ago.

Consumption of Lake Superior ore so far this year totals 50,280,269 tons, compared with 33,344,946 in the like 1939 period. Total tonnage on hand at lower lake points Nov. 1 was 41,125,450 tons. This compared with 37,090,053 tons a month ago and 39,004,657 tons a year ago.

Power Output Makes Another New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output rebounded to a new peak in the week ended Nov. 16 after a drop in the preceding period, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,751,528,000 kilowatthours was 1.2 per cent more than 2,719,501,000 in the previous week and 9.4 per cent ahead of 2,514,350,000 a year ago.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 3.6, Middle Atlantic 9.6, Central Industrial 13.2, West Central 6.3, Southern States 9.6, Rocky Mountain 4.3, Pacific Coast 3.8.

Piano Sales in October Highest Since Year 1927

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Piano manufacturers shipped more instruments during October than in any other month since 1927 and began November with the biggest backlog of orders in more than a decade, W. A. Mennie, Secretary of the National Piano Manufacturers Association, reported.

A total of 16,524 pianos were shipped in October, an increase of 2,526 or 18.05 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The previous high month of recent history was November, 1939, when 14,489 pianos were shipped. Shipments for the first ten months of this year totaled 104,740, up 18,446 or 21.38 per cent from the same period in 1939.

At the end of October manufacturers had unfilled orders for 9,168 pianos on hand, an increase of 41.42 per cent over those of one year ago.

Official Sees Exports' Gain As Artificial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—America's favorable foreign trade balance reached almost $1,400,000,000 for the first year of the European war—the highest peak since 1921—but Commerce Department analysts evinced little satisfaction today over the record.

"Our expert trade is becoming more and more a war or artificial trade," said Louis Domeratzky, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, division of regional information.

He was commenting in an interview on the fact that the United States shipped more than $4,000,000,000 worth of goods abroad in the 12 months ending Sept. 1.

Normal Exports Only Trickle

This was a gain of 37 per cent over the previous corresponding period and compared with the 22 per cent increase during the first World War year of 1914-15.

Imports for the first year of the current conflict were valued at $2,600,000,000, a gain of 23 per cent over the preceding year, compared with a loss of 13 per cent in the first World War year.

"The upward export trend for the year (September, 1939, and August, 1940) must be considered with reservations," Mr. Domeratzky cautioned.

He explained that a month-to-month analysis showed the spread of war had progressively restricted normal exports to Continental Europe until today it is a mere trickle.

While Great Britain and her possessions had taken up much of the slack by war purchases, he said that this was not a very "healthy sign," when contemplating the outlook for future normal markets.

Imports Disproportionate

In September, 1940, he pointed out, Britain and her possessions accounted for almost two-thirds of American exports by value.

There was a distinct shift in American export trade from Europe to Latin America in the first year of war, but here, too, Mr. Domeratzky sounded a note of caution. While exports to those countries increased 50 per cent in value in that period, the trade expert cited the disproportionate gain of 31.3 per cent in America's imports from her Southern neighbors.

He said this country could not hope to keep on selling more and more goods to the 20 Latin American Republics unless the latter found some means of obtaining more dollar exchange or other financial aid.

Some of the steps already taken to correct this situation include Export-Import Bank credits of $20,000,000 each to Argentina and Brazil and $4,500,000 to Costa Rica. Argentina is negotiating for an additional credit, while Cuba is seeking $50,000,000 for purchases in this country.

Cornell University And G. M. Resume Commodity Index

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. and Cornell University have resumed publication of parts of their world commodity price index, which had been suspended because of inability to get sufficient data when war broke out.

Indices will henceforth be issued of wholesale prices for 40 basic commodities in 10 countries. Because material is unavailable from several countries previously reporting, no combined "world" index will be issued.

In the index for each country, expressed in its own currency, August 1939 is taken as 100.

	Weeks Ended Nov. 9	Month of Nov. 2	Sept.
Argentina	110	113	116
Australia	123	124	120
Canada	124	123	121
England	143	144	145
Java	117	117	116
Mexico	110	110	110
New Zealand	118	118	122
Sweden	141	141	135
Switzerland			153
United States	115	115	111

Large City, State Issues Expected

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp pick-up in state and municipal bond financing in the next few weeks was indicated in a survey showing roughly $65,000,000 of various types of loans were under discussion between officials and bankers.

Heading the list of probable offerings was the State of New York, whose fiscal officers were reported to be discussing an offering of $30,000,000 in bonds around the first of December.

Kansas City officials were reported to be considering a plan to market $10,000,000 of refunding bonds and if the decision was reached to go through with it the issue was expected also about Dec. 1.

Officials of Los Angeles Water & Power were understood to be working on a plan to market $15,000,000 in bonds in the near future, and the City of Detroit was reported to be planning a refunding issue of about $8,400,000 later this month.

Food Makers to Meet

NEW YORK — Organized food manufacturers of the United States will plan a definite part in national defense preparations and will discuss how this industry can best co-operate with the government in the interest of national unity during the annual meeting of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here November 25, 26, and 27, President Paul S. Willis announced.

Street Sees Need for Serious Thinking on After-War Plans

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A great many people here in Wall Street are still talking "inflation" and related things, and feeling they have by no means exhausted the subject.

For they feel that in the last 10 years, almost imperceptibly, the whole basis of credit has been changed, and most ways of thinking about prosperity, depression, reserves, credit expansion, "dangerous inflation," and so on, have been outmoded.

The implications are therefore numerous and surprising. New ones keep cropping up.

The old credit system, jerry-built and topsy-turvy for three hundred years of capitalism, was a system of golden promises, theoretically but never actually redeemable in gold. Some were direct promises to pay gold, some were promises to pay promises to pay gold. The meaning was the same. The structure was a tree of credit, every leaf of which had to be nurtured by direct conection with gold somehow.

Credit Politically Bolstered

The limit, or load, or tolerance, of the credit structure, was the point where people might be tempted to ask for the color of their money. Every so often conservatives warned that the credulity of creditors might suddenly become overstrained. Nobody could prove this, or disprove it, so expansion of promises usually continued until somebody's credulity actually did get overstrained. Then contraction started, because the gold standard then operated like a time-bomb on business. Everybody was afraid it would go off, and in the end, every twenty years or so, it did go off, and there was a panic.

That is all changed now. The credit structure is built on political promises, not of gold, but of buying power. The conservative voices who once said that over-expansion of old-fashioned private credit would jeopardize the gold standard, now say that over-expansion of the new-fashioned government credit will jeopardize the buying power of money.

This means in effect, that the country is on a staple-commodity standard of value, as it used to be on the gold standard. A great increase of the national debt, like the great increase of private debts which financed the prosperity of the 'twenties, has as its practical limit only the point where it will drive the country off its present staple-commodity standard—i. e., where the government will no longer be able to assure its citizens of getting a reasonable basket of goods for a dollar.

Gold Standard Inhibitions

In the old days the test of a government's fiscal honor was whether a dollar would buy 14.2 grains of gold, or whatever the amount was. Now it is whether a dollar will buy a reasonable amount of bread, clothes, or gasoline. Let the government assure the latter, and it appears today to be a matter of no political or economic consequence how much of its outlays come from taxes, or whether, for that matter, it raises any taxes at all.

Under the gold standard, this was extremely risky, for several reasons. First, in highly industrialized countries the amount of gold reserve was usually small. Consistent government borrowing would have alarmed note-holders. They might have pulled out the credit basis in short order. But the credit basis for modern dollars is far broader. It consists in the nation's capacity to produce the goods that go into the cost of living.

If the government can, while running a deficit, convince the public that there is ample productive capacity to meet their needs at standard prices, that is good enough. Hence the primary reserve against the currency today is the Treasury's huge holdings of wheat, cotton, corn, manganese, butter, cheese, tin, rubber, etc. These reserves are unnecessarily large, so long as the government can still continue policies designed to curb production of these staples, keep them out by tariffs or quotas, or otherwise make them artificially scarce. The secondary reserve back of the currency is the national capacity to produce these elements in the cost of living, at going prices.

Fear of Over-Expansion

The role of the current defense program is an ironic commentary on the cost of failing to let an industrial system run to capacity, due either to concern lest the gold standard be upset, or to concern lest the government's credit be upset. Experience with the fiscal side of the defense program already indicates that either (a) the New Deal didn't prime the pump in recent years half as much as would have been safe; or (b) it didn't give business half a chance to expand as it should have—or both.

Another angle to the defense program is that except in the face of a national emergency, the nation has always been afraid to let itself go to capacity, industrially. Somebody generally comes along to "put the brakes on," as the Federal Reserve system did in 1929 and again in 1936. So it is only in preparing for war that the nation is able to feel its full economic strength. And so meticulously has this strength been repressed in the last ten years that a vast slack is being taken up, and to an astounding degree it is proving possible to finance cannon without going short on butter. The national attitude toward full-out totalitarian uninhibited industrial activity today is that it is essential and the consequences will have to go hang.

The consequences could be a tremendous let-down. There will be huge armament industries to disband as well as huge standing, flying, and floating armies; huge raw material inventories in the hands of the U. S. Treasury to be liquidated and others to be unloaded by corporations. Prices will be in danger of dropping like stones; employment will vanish away. Unless—

Against this let-down, the country has one protection—pump-priming. Already the eager Washington economists are talking about it.

Talk New Expenditures

But there is reason to suppose that the plans of the Washington economists will prove sadly inadequate. In the first place, they are talking only about new expenditures, not about tax reductions. New expenditures take a long time to get under way, particularly from a central administration like Washington. It took Mr. Ickes so long to get the old PWA under way that the government had to put men to leaf-raking.

The "pump-priming" program of 1938 was nearly a year in getting under way. Tax reductions, on the other hand, would have an immediate, and extremely diffuse effect. They would release industrial ventures in a hundred places at once, instead of merely in the not-very-industry-minded halls of Washington.

Lastly, there has been no talk yet of any kind of fixed and tangible pledge to the nation of how far, and just how far, Congress or the Administration would go in case of a let-down. The old-fashioned counter-weight to hard times was increased gold production. The New Deal counter-weight to hard times in 1937 was Treasury spending. But that means months and months of waiting on the part of business for a clue as to what Washington will do. Some of the economic research institutes ought to make a study of how Congress might promise beforehand to take care of depression, and just how exact, in terms of prices and employment, that promise might be made.

Such considerations at this time may seem rather far-fetched, but the Street is already taking a considerable slice of the future into account in current stock prices. Present price-times-earnings ratios among the leaders seem to indicate that all is not gold that glitters in earnings prospects. On the one hand war would mean heavier taxes; on the other hand peace would mean unemployment.

Canadian Forests Now Supply Almost All of Britain's Timber Requirements

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian forests now supply almost all of Britain's timber requirements, the Munitions Minister, Hon. C. D. Howe, said.

In a statement, Mr. Howe said purchases in Canada by the British Timber Controller will amount to about $45,000,000 this year. The British orders include airplane spruce, birch logs for making aircraft plywood, box shooks, pit drops, and lumber for general repair and building purposes.

About 75 per cent of Great Britain's pre-war requirements were supplied from the Baltic countries, France and the Danube valley. With these sources cut off by war and with purchases from the United States limited by need for conserving foreign exchange, Britain now was largely dependent on Canada.

Eastern Air Lines Profit In Quarter 10c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Air Lines, Inc., reported net profit for the September quarter of $58,295, or 10 cents a share, compared with $93,424, or 17 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President, attributed the decline in earnings to adjustments in the Federal income tax under the excess profits law, to the addition of new equipment in preparation for the coming winter season and to at least $75,000 added expense for a "strenuous training program" of ground and flying personnel.

Net profit in the first nine months of this year was $792,221, or $1.41 a share, compared with $456,841, or 81 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Classified Advertising In Newspapers Seen Best

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Classified advertising in newspapers, the National Association of Real Estate Boards was told, is by far the most effective medium for real estate advertising.

Kenneth S. Keyes, Miami realtor, reported to the association's brokers division that about two-thirds of real estate boards questioned throughout the country spent more than 70 per cent of their annual advertising appropriations in the classified pages of their local newspapers.

The survey indicated, he said, that about one-third of sales commissions are traceable to classified advertising.

FHA to Insure Mortgages Up To 4 Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration has received authority to insure mortgages on another billion dollars of home construction.

The increase, authorized by President Roosevelt, raises to $4,000,000,000 the total of mortgages which the FHA may insure and comes during the agency's busiest year since it was created in 1934

Congratulating Stewart McDonald, FHA Administrator, for his "remarkable record," Mr. Roosevelt said that "you have demonstrated that comfortable homes for people of moderate means can be provided at low cost and without loss to the Government, whether the homes are owned by the occupants or rented by them."

Officials said the FHA had been self-sustaining for some months, as it this year expected to put $9,000,000 into its reserve. Its income is from a one-half of one per cent charge for mortgage insurance and a charge of $3 for each $1,000 of construction value for inspecting homes while they are being built.

FHA insured mortgages have been aggregating about $120,000,000 monthly this year and running well ahead of last year's business Applications for mortgage insurance during October were 26 per cent ahead of the same month last year.

From its inception through Oct. 31, the FHA has insured 606,609 small home mortgages totaling $2,559,984,362 and 317 rental housing projects totaling $126,897,675.

In addition to new home construction, the FHA has authority to incur liability up to $100,000,000 for home repair and modernization loans. Since these loans are relatively small and usually are repaid in a short time, the liability is used over and over again and never has been exhausted. The agency has made 2,860,503 loans totaling $1,186,125,109 under this authority.

October Building Permits Up 16 P. C.; Highest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits issued in October reached the highest for that month since 1929, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The valuation of permits issued in 215 cities totaled $137,170,225, or 15.3 per cent larger than $118,942,371 in September and 16.3 per cent ahead of $117,913,884 in October, 1939.

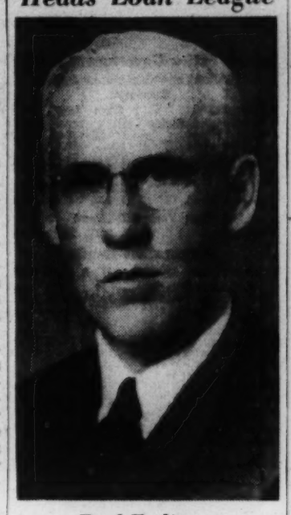
Rising more than seasonally expected, said the agency, the total was the largest for any month since April, 1931, with the exceptions of January and July, 1938.

Group totals and percentage changes from a year ago, according to major geographical areas, follow:

New England $9,274,599, up 71.8; Middle Atlantic $32,405,650, up 3.9; South Atlantic $17,653,717, up 4.5; East Central $36,017,912, up 57.5; South Central $11,135,938, down 40.8; West Central $7,061,250, up 21.2; Mountain $2,366,726, up 8.6; Pacific $21,254,433, up 44.2

For the first 10 months of 1940 the total of $1,146,585,957 reached a 10-year peak and was 7.9 per cent more than $1,063,071,073 in the comparable 1939 period.

Heads Loan League



Paul Endicott

Elected President of the United States Savings and Loan League. He succeeds George W. West. Mr. Endicott, who resides at Pomona, Calif., was elected at the recent league convention in Chicago. Fermor S. Cannon of Indianapolis becomes first vice-president and Ralph H. Cake, Portland, Ore., second vice-president.

Buyers of Wool Turn Attention To Foreign Goods

Weekly Wool Review

With supplies of domestic wools down to a point where selection is limited, buyers are turning their attention to imported wools or those still in other countries. The Boston market is decidedly quiet on domestic wools but fairly active on South American and other overseas wools, both on spot, and for shipment. Prices are working up on the foreign wools, and thus far are holding firm on domestic wools, with sales of fine territory wools being made at $1.03 to $1.05

Heavy purchases have already been made in Montevideo, with about half the clip disposed of, mostly to the United States, according to Boston wool men. Prices have advanced about 5 cents a pound at Montevideo in the past fortnight. Some Argentine wools, of second clip, described as suitable for apparel uses, are offered around 15 cents for Vs and VIs.

About 75,000 bales of Australian wool have been reported sold to the United States, about 52,000 bales of which are expected at Boston Dec. 10 and 11, on two steamers, the City of Elwood and the Sea Witch. Arriving at Boston during the past few days was the Jeff Davis from Australia with 3,300 bales of wool for Boston.

None of the 250,000,000 pounds of wool that has been slated for safe storage in the United States for account of the British Government, has left Australia as yet, it is understood in the wool trade.

Chain Store Sales Up 6 P. C. During October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of October chain stores had the best month in six years from the standpoint of sales volume, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate volume of $322,399,989, an increase of $18,102,356 or 6.0 per cent above October 1939.

For the 10 months ending October 31 sales of these same chains totaled $2,713,812,628, which compared with sales of $2,537,471,538, in the corresponding period of 1939, showing a gain of $176,341,090 or 6.9 per cent.

Their advance is further accentuated by a contrast with the first 10 months of 1938 when the sales were $2,235,642,702 and with the 1937 volume of $2,383,216,959.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for October arranged in groups:

	Oct. 1940	Oct. 1939
Mail Order	$141,109,893	$133,049,991
Variety	106,739,645	100,045,312
Grocery	56,711,911	54,551,050
Drug	9,143,450	8,536,721
Apparel	5,295,137	4,871,456
Shoe	3,399,953	3,243,053
	$322,399,989	$304,297,633

More Spending

The continuing increase in employment and the resultant greater consumer purchasing power was undoubtedly responsible for the excellent showing made by chain stores in October. Their gain of 6 per cent last month was on top of a 10.4 per cent increase in the like period a year ago.

The apparel group had the largest gain percentagewise over October 1939. Their rise of 8.7 was considerably greater than the department store showing.

The drug division had an increase of 7.1 per cent.

The gain of 6.7 per cent made last month by the Variety division was decidedly better than shown a year ago.

Mail Orders Rise

The industrial centers helped the Mail Order chains rise of 6.1 per cent over October 1939.

With a gain of 4.5 per cent for October this year over 1939 the Shoe chains had a mediocre month.

The 4 per cent gain registered by the Grocery group was somewhat below its showing in the first six months this year, but the sales volume for October was the second largest month this year.

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Join in the Red Cross roll call—
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Business Boom In Far West On Vast Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Business activity in the Far West is setting a rapid pace as industry and construction feel the sweeping effects of the national preparedness program.

The record-breaking round-up is corralling millions of dollars and jobs.

Reserve Bank Data

What looks like the most authentic check of the district is that just issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, headquarters of the western or Twelfth Federal Reserve District. This source reports that late in October the West held:

1. More than $1,300,000,000 in aircraft orders.

2. More than $815,000,000 in shipbuilding orders.

3. Army and Navy construction from June 1 through October amounting to $105,076,000.

4 United States Housing Authority projects to provide 9,052 families with homes, costing $38,-912,000.

5. Government construction of shipbuilding facilities at $17,819,-000.

6. Government construction of an aircraft plant in Washington at a cost of $7,369,000.

Of course the defense orders have been highly publicized, the orders for aircraft, ships, submarines, and Army and Navy construction. But the massed figures tell more than anything else what is going on in the West today. It's a story of breath-taking activity.

One of the most significant developments outside of the preparedness program, of course, is the general advance in public housing. Three projects in Phoenix, Arizona, caring for 506 families, are costing a total of $1,557,000. Eight in Los Angeles County, California, will provide homes for 3,717 families at a cost of $16,455,000.

USHA Projects

In San Francisco USHA housing will put roofs over 2,427 families at a cost of $10,678,000; Oakland, Calif., 550 families at a cost of $2,-880,000; Sacramento, Calif., 216 families at $886,000; Twin Falls, Idaho, 86 families at $369,000; Oregon City, Ore., 40 families at $145,000; West Linn, Ore., 60 families at $208,000; Bremerton, Wash., 600 families at $2,170,000; Seattle, Wash., 850 families at $3,564,000.

The Bremerton unit and one for 150 families in Seattle will be for defense workers.

One of the most ambitious housing plans in the West is that under which 1,000 private homes for workers at the Mare Island Navy Yards at Vallejo, Calif., will be constructed under the Federal Housing Administration at an estimated cost of $3,000,000.

In addition to this construction at Mare Island, 600 other units at a cost estimated at $2,256,118 are practically on order.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce puts in its bright touch on the housing canvas by reporting a 93.4 per cent increase in the number of new homes in the city built under the FHA the first two-thirds of this year, compared to the same period in 1939. Down the peninsula from San Francisco in San Mateo County building permits the first nine months of the year were reported at $9,462,733, setting an all-time high for the county, according to San Francisco Peninsula, Inc.

To keep the picture interesting as well as dazzling each day brings announcements of new developments and new projects indicating the tremendous scope of this region's present construction and defense activity.

Montgomery Ward Net 78 Cents Share

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported net profit for the three months ended Oct. 31 of $4,405,322, equal to 78 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $7,932,680, or $1.45 a share, the corresponding 1939 period.

Net profit for the nine months ended Oct. 31 was $14,679,776, or $2.61 a share, compared with $18,-248,488, or $3.28, the corresponding 1939 peiod.

The earnings report reflected excess profits tax and increased federal normal income tax deductions.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Nov. 20

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1681
Finland—finm'k	.0192x	.0192x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0400	.0400	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3950	.3950	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5239x	.5239x	.6806
Hong Kong—do‡	.2375	.2350	*
Shanghai—do‡	.0600	.0600	*
Straits—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	8700	1.6921
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

B. & O. Plans Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to issue $4,750,000 of equipment trust certificates, Series K in connection with the procurement of new equipment.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds))

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.3	102.3	102.3
4 3¼s '46-44	109.22	109.21	109.21
1 2⅜s '47-45	110.1	110.1	110.1
5 2s '50-48	106.15	106.15	106.15
2 2⅛s '52-50	108.11	108.11	108.11
17 3s '55 51	113.2	113.	113.
6 2s '55-'53	103.25	103.25	103.25
2 2¼s '56-54	105.25	105.22	105.22

New York City Bond

75 3s '80	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛ 102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50	49¼	49¼
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
19 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95½	94¾	94¾
11 Alleghany cv 5s '49	80½	80	80
112 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61	59	59
12 Allied Strs 4½s '51	101½	101⅜	101½
22 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅞	108½	108⅞
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	53½	53½
3 Am Int 5½s '49	101	100½	100½
44 Am T&T 5½s '43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	110⅜	110¼	110¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110⅛	110⅛	110¼
1 Am W W & E 6 s75	110	110	110
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
35 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105½	106
3 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88½	88½	88½
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	101	101	101
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	99½	99½	99½
8 ACLine 1st 4s 52	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
11 ACLine 5s 45	71	70⅝	71
10 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	75	75	75
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 B&O 1st mig 48 st	73¾	73½	73½
27 B&O 95 st A	37	36¾	36¾
28 B&O 95 st C	41½	40½	40½
11 B&O0 2000 st D	36¾	36½	36½
29 B&O 96 st F	37¼	36½	36½
31 B&O 4s 48	73½	73	73½
2 Bell TPa 5s 48	107½	107½	107½
5 Bell TPa 5s 60C	134	133¾	133¾
42 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107¾	107¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	107	107	107
3 Blaw2Knox 3½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Bost&Me 4s 60	71⅛	71	71
1 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
29 Bost&Me 4½s 70	18⅜	18	18
6 Bost&Me 5s 55	79	79	79
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	113½	113½	113½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
26 Buf R&P 57 st	45½	44	44
9 Bush Term 5s 55	43⅜	43	43
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	67	67	67
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Can Sou 5s 62	92½	92½	92½
3 Can Nat 3s 69 Jly	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	98	98	98
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	95½	95	95
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	95	95	95
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	95½	95½	95½
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	106	106½	106½
3 Can Pac 5s 54	69¾	69¾	69¾
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	73½	73¾	73¾
20 Can Pac 4½s 60	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝
3 Can Pac 4s perp	53	52½	52½
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	88	88	88
12 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99¼	99¼
15 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	1¼	1	1
1 Cen of Gr cn 5s 45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	41½	41	41½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68¾	68⅝	68⅝
12 Cen Pac NJ 1s 87	115¾	115¼	115¼
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	141¼	14	14
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	88½	88½
3 ChampionP&F 4¾s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 ChampP&F 4¾s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Ches&O 5s 96 D	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
19 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	118½	118½	118½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	81½	81½	81½
5 CB&Q rfg 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
2 CB&Q 4¼s Ill 49	96⅜	95¾	96⅜
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
4 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	14	14	14
11 Chic Gt West 4s 59	25	25	25
6 Chi I&L 6s 47	19½	19½	19½
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	18¾	18¾	18¾
229 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	4⅜	4	4
361 CMCP&P aj 5s 2000	1	1	1
1 CM&StP 4½s 89C	29	29	29
2 CM&StP 4½s 89E	28⅞	28¾	28¾
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18¾	18¼	18¼
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Chi&NW aj5s 87	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	43	43	43
102 CRI&P 4½s 52A	5⅝	5½	5⅝
35 CRI&P 4½s 52 A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	7⅛	7	7
7 CRI&P 4s 88	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
58 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	5½	5½	5½
4 CRI&P rfg 4½s ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102½	102¼	102½
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	91	91	91
17 Ch&WInd 4s 52	90⅞	90½	90⅞
1 CinGas&E 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 CinUnTerm 3½s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
18 CinUnTerm 3¾s 69	55⅝	55	55
10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1 CCC&StL gen 4½s 91	55¾	54¾	54¾
17 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85½	85½	85½
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76	75¾	75¾
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69½	69¼	69¼
5 Colo&So 4½s 80	14¼	14	14
2 ColumbiaGas 52 Ap	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104¼	104⅜
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
32 ComiMacKay Inc 69 ww	36	35⅜	35⅜
1 ComwEd 3½s 68	110	110	110
254 ComwEd cv 3½s 58	116	113½	113½
24 ConEdis 2¾s 45	105⅝	105½	105½
3 ConEdis 3½s 58	107⅞	107¼	107¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	105¾	106
3 Con Rys 4s 54	15½	15½	15½
10 Consol n Coal 5s 60	75	75	75
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
2 ConsumPow 3¼s 69	110½	110½	110½
4 ConsumPow 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Crucible St 4¼s 65	105	104¾	104¾
17 Cuba Un Ry 5½s 42	19½	19	19
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	23	23	23
13 Curtis Pub 3s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
1 D & R G 4½s '36	7	6½	6½
35 D & R G 4s '36	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1 D & R G West 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
32 D & RGW 5s '56 asd	1⅛	1	1
2 Det Edis 4½s '61	106	106	106
1 Det Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106¾	107
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	98½	98⅛	98⅛
8 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s '70	103	102½	102½
74 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16¼	16¼
84 Erie rfg 5s '75	15½	15⅛	15⅛
1 Erie 1st ref 5s '96	77½	77½	77½
5 Erie 1st 4s '96 reg	74	74	74
32 Erie gen lien 4s '96	37¼	37	37
16 Erie cv 4s '53 A	31½	30½	30½
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	30½	30½	30½
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	79½	79½	79½
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103½	103⅜	10 ⅜
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¾	7	7
5 Fonda J & G 2-4s '82 ct	1	1	1
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87½	86¼	87
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	103½	103½	103½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	95	95	95
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108	107⅞	108
28 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105½	105¼	105¼
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	87	86¾	86¾
9 Gulf M&N 5s '50	83	83	83
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	105	105	105
5 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	35¾	35	35
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	111⅞	111¾	111¾
35 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	59	58¾	58¾
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	74½	74½	74½
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
1 Housatonic 5s '37	50½	50½	50¾
5 Houst'n O Trx 4½s '54	101	101	101
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	28¾	27⅝	27⅝
4 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	39	38⅛	38⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	40	40	40
31 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42¼	41¾	42⅛
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38	37½	37¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	42½	42¼	42½
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s '50	68½	68½	68½
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Inland Stl 3s '61	107½	107⅜	107½
8 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	96½	96½	96½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	53¼	52	52
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73½	73½	73½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
59 Int T&T 4½s '52	23	22¼	22⅜
35 Int T&T 5s '55	25½	24¼	24¼
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	104½	104½	104½
23 KCFt&&Mem 4s '36	30¼	30	30
1 KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
5 K C South 3s '50	67	67	67
1 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
2 Keith (BF) 6s '46	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Lac Gas 6s '42A	60	60	60
8 Lac Gas 5½s'52 ct	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
15 Lac Gas 5s '42	94½	94	94½
7 L E & West 5nd 5s '41	96½	96½	96½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	29	29
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	68	68	68
1 Leh ValHTermbs'54	47	47	47
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24½	24¾	24¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21⅜	21½	21½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	20⅜	20	20
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	56½	56½	56½
1 Libby McN'N 4s '55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109	109	109
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99	99	99
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	98¼	98	98
9 Louisla & Ark 5s '69	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103½	103½	103½
50 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
1 Louis & N 4s B '60	108	108	108
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92	92	92
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89	89	89
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	29	29	29
2 Marion StShov 6s '47st	90	90	90
10 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 MillSparta&NW 4s 47	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10 M&SL cn 5s 34ct	7	7	7
5 M&P&SSMarie5s 38	5½	5	5½
15 M&P&SSM gtd5s 38	7	6⅞	6⅞
98 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	12¾	12	12
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4	4	4
11 M-K-T 4½s '78	11¾	10½	10¾
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	23½	22½	22½
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	12	10½	10½
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅝	⅝	⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s 65	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17	17	17
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	17	17	17
6 Mo Pac 5s 78G	18	17⅜	17⅜
9 Mo Pac 5s 81I	17½	17	17
4 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14	14	14
1 Monongah Ry 4s 60	106	106	106
24 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
2 Montreal Tr 5s 41	76	76	76
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35¾	35½	35½
29 Mor &Essex3½s 2000	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
29 Nat Dairy 3¼s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 N O Pub Bv 5s 55 B	105½	105	105¼
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	37¼	37	37
18 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	35½	33⅛	35½
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	64	64
75 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57¼	57¼
15 NYC cn 4s 98	63½	63½	63½
3 NYC 3s 48	90½	90½	90½
13 NYC cv 3¼s 52	62	61¼	61¼
15 NYC&HR 4s 42	99¼	99⅛	99¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	87	87	87
1 NYC LaSh 3½s 98	65	65	65
5 NYCh&StL 4s 41	90	90	90
1 NY Ch&StL 6s 50	79	79¾	79¾
2 NYCh&StL 5½s 74 A	70	70⅝	70⅝
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	59	58⅝	58¾
15 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	87⅝	87½	87½
15 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	94	93¼	93¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 NY GElHJ 5s 48	125	124⅞	124⅞
71 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5 NYNH&H cn 6s 40	30¾	30½	30¾
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	16¾	16¼	16¼
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	15½	15	15½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	4	4	4
1 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 NY&RGas 6s 51 A	105½	105½	105½
20 NYWBost 4½s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13½	13½	13½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	61½	62¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50½	50½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	73⅜	73	73¼
2 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	71	71	71
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
2 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106	106	106
30 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	104	103¾	103¾
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117	117	117
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Otis Steel 4½s '52A	85¾	84¾	85
8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111	111½
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅝	112½	112½
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	79	79	79
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
2 Parmlee cv 5½s '47	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '41 B	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	108	108
5 Pen Gl Sand 3½s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen P&Ld 4½s'74	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	110	110	110
12 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115¾	115⅝	115¾
15 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108¾	108¼	108¾
17 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	96½	96	96
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	104¾	104½	104½
25 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Pen RR 4s '48	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 3½s'52	91½	91	91
7 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117½	117½	117½
23 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19⅞	19½	19½
3 Third Ave 4s '60	60	59¾	59¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	116	115¾	115¾
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	100⅝	100½	100½
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	71	71	71
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	88	87¼	87¼
1 Un Stockyds 4½s'51	90	90	90
4 U S Steel 1.95s '48	102½	102½	102½
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	104	103¾	104
13 Utah P & L 5s '44	104¼	104	104⅝
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Va & Sw en 5s '58	67½	67½	67½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45¼	45½	45½
3 Wabash 4½s '78	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 Walwrth 4s '55	80¼	79½	79¾
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	115	115	115
1 West Pen P 5½s '56	111	111	111
6 West Shore 4s 2361	53	52¾	52¾
37 Westn Md 5½s '77A	101	100½	100½
61 Westn Md 4s '52	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
18 Western Un 5s '51	79⅝	79	79
8 Western Un 5s '60	78¼	77½	77½
1 Western Un 4½s'50	77	77	77
9 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106½	106	106
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	30	29½	29½
17 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	6	6	6
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct	6	6	6
5 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Young S&T cv 4s '48	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	22	22	22
10 Antwerp 5s 58	15⅜	15½	15½
23 Argentine 4½s 48	77	77	77
59 Australia 5s 55	56⅞	56¾	56¾
33 Australia 5s 57	56½	55¾	55¾
24 Australia 4½s 56	50¾	49¾	49¾
2 Berlin City 6½s 50	26½	26½	26½
1 Berl City El 6½s 51	26¾	26¾	26¾
9 Brazil 8s 41	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
43 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
18 Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
19 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	15½	14¾	15¼
1 Brisbane 6s 50	42	42	42
23 Buen A 3¾s 57	48	47⅝	48
10 Canada 5s 52	99¼	99	99¼
3 Canada 4s 60	94¾	94⅝	94¾
19 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100⅜	100⅝
3 Canada 4s 60	94¾	94⅝	94¾
5 Canada 3¾s 61	82½	82	82
15 Canada 2½s 45	93¾	93⅛	93⅜
8 Canada 2¾s 44	94⅝	94½	94½
7 Chile 7s 42 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Chile 6s 69 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Chile 6s 61-Jan asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	12¼	12¼

Ranking Army Officers of South America Visit the U. S.

Wide World

President Roosevelt Receives Group at White House

They came as guests of the United States and the Secretary of War for visits to army posts and other units in the American defense preparation plan.

Army Experts of Americas Go to Report on U. S. Arming

Forty-three South American army officers have finished a study of American defenses. Now they are heading home to report what they found and point toward a co-ordination of hemisphere denfenses. Some of their conclusions are recorded in this story by an Associated Press reporter, attached to the Latin American Division who traveled with them.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commanding officers of 20 Latin American Republics have headed for home after mass inspection of important United States defense posts convinced that "the shouting is over; now we must get down to the fundamentals of this hemisphere defense question."

The officers—43 in all—have spent the last month flying to defense camps in this country in two groups, each with a 4,000-mile itinerary. They have visited Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Randolph, Duncan and Bullis Fields, Texas; Barksdale Field, Louisiana; Fort Sills, Oklahoma; Fort Knox, Kentucky; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Fort Monroe and Langley Field, Virginia; the industrial areas of Detroit, Pittsburgh and New York; and the militarized Canal Zone in Panama.

The Latin American officers can point to several experiences of prime value garnered on their tour.

(1) They have tested the quality of camaraderie of United States officers and found it reassuring.

(2) They have observed United States efforts to build a great land defense amchine from the background (in many cases) of their European military educations, and say they are excellent.

(3) They have traveled as comrades over half the United States and thereby found fruitful opportunity to become better acquainted with one another.

On these broad points, Gen. George C. Marshall's plan for bringing the officers here was said by them to have been beneficial, but should be considered only a beginning—not an achieved result.

Latin America as a whole can place some 377,795 active and 1,244,864 trained reserve troops into any joint campaign. But the training of these troops and the weapons they use come from a wide variety of sources—France, England, Italy, Germany and the United States. It is no military secret that—barring United States ability to work out a cohesive method of supplying similar arms types to its Latin American allies—the followers of any modern Bolivars, San Martins or Sucres would find joint operations to be an unrelenting military headache.

Latin America has some 13,278 trained pilots, their dash and courage second to none. But here again they run into the question of diverse and in many cases inferior equipment, some of it purchased under the barter schemes of totalitarian states at prices anywhere between 25 and 50 per cent lower than might be obtained for the same materiel in the United States.

To meet these various problems and keep General Marshall's campaign for solidarity rolling toward practical results, various officers were heard to suggest in asides that:

Some Practical Suggestions

1. The United States take the lead and maintain it in facilitiating the increased exchange of officers between the United States and nations to the south.

2. Actual training courses for Latin American officers in the United States Air Corps be increased.

3 General Marshall and other ranking United States officers visit the Latin American countries and acquaint themselves with the problems of military forces there in meeting the demands of hemisphere defense.

4. United States officers avail themselves of opportunities in various Latin American countries to note differences in methods of training troops drafted for one year of service and volunteers who enter the service for longer periods.

5. There should be stimulation of exchange of naval missions. One officer said informally that some such insight into United States naval preparations as that offered by the Army would be a logical sequence to the visit of the chiefs of staff, and would provide another formidable evidence to Latin America that—as General Marshall said—this nation "means business."

6. The United States should embark on a program of arms unification seeking to solidify the massed striking power of the Americas. This would mean extension of credits and paring of prices on automatic weapons and their munitions to points where various nations could scrap some of their existing obsolete material.

These and other points of still greater technical nature presumably will be repeated in reports which the chiefs of staff will make to their various governments.

British and U. S. Labor Seek To Build Mutual Friendship

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Walter Citrine, one of Britain's outstanding labor leaders, arrived tonight at the American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans, La., to speak as the fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress of which he is General Secretary.

The choice of Sir Walter as spokesman indicates clearly the importance which British trade union circles place upon a closer understanding with American labor, and should give its leaders the opportunity of judging for themselves the determination with which the war is being carried through by the British working man.

"A labor leader of the sort only Britain can produce" is a significant description of both Sir Walter and of his native land. A Nation's leaders certainly owe much to the environment, moral as well as physical, in which they have grown up. Sir Walter Citrine has a fine sense of realities, moderation, calm wisdom and courageous resolution, qualities which have won appreciation not only in labor circles but in wider spheres of national activity.

His life-story reads much like the pioneer romance one is accustomed to meet with more often in America than in Britain. Before the World War, Sir Walter was an electrician in Lancashire, earning £1, 18s. a week, and actively engaged in trade unionism in his spare time. Today he is General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and President of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In the meantime, he graduated from local to national trade unionism, having passed through most of the offices of his own union and of the movement generally.

He has been, among other things, President and later Secretary of the Mersey District of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, and District Secretary of the Electrical Trade Union from 1914 to 1920. His first-hand experience of problems concerning the numerous and varied interests in shipbuilding, ship repairing, general engineering and associated industries, has contributed much to his great success in the wider field of trade unionism.

But Sir Walter Citrine is by no means "narrow" in his trade unionism. His horizon has widened with his manifold experiences, so that he has come to see issues with an eye of a statesman. While making the special interests of his own movement his first concern, he realizes full well that a trade union is but a part of the greater industrial life of the country.

Efficiency is a great ideal of Sir Walter's, whatever the activity may be. Thus, he is reported to be one of the best stenographers in his movement, well able to take his own notes in any emergencies at congresses and councils. One of the best compliments paid him was in a private conversation at the recent Southport Trade Union Congress, where an old and highly respected member of the electrician's trade union remarked admiringly that "Walter could do a bit o' wiring as well as any lad today—that 'e could!"

But the efficiency is nowhere better shown than in his control of a trade union gathering; for although the President is the titular head, it is really the Secretary who dominates the meeting. He has to reply on behalf of the General Council to innumerable resolutions put forward by the various delegates and be ready with "chapter and verse," with proofs of his statements, otherwise he would soon lose the confidence of the whole assembly. But Sir Walter leaves nothing to chance and his motto appears to be that attributed by Morley to Gladstone: "collect facts and figures as accurately and conclusively as you can and drive them home as if all the world must irresistibly take your own eager interest in them."

Confidence of Workers

The skill, knowledge, and good humor with which he represented the Council's viewpoint on issues, often intricate and sometimes rather heated, showed a grasp of trade union principles and a genuine understanding of the local official's difficulties which justified the admiration of the 650 delegates at this year's annual congress in Britain.

In fact, the two outstanding personalities at Southport were Ernest Bevin and Sir Walter. The former dominated by his dynamic personality, the latter by his quiet efficiency and resourcefulness.

Sir Walter's capable handling of both mass meetings and committee gatherings justifies the writing of his latest book, "The ABC of Chairmanship," which is intended primarily as a guide to the young trade union leader. This is by no means his only publication. Others include "I Search for Truth in Russia" and "My Finnish Diary." As their titles indicate, they are the results of his travels and deal with the politico-economic problems of the countries visited. Their author is one of the most widely traveled men in the British Trade Union Movement.

Sir Walter's writing of books has been made all the easier and more interesting from the fact that he is a faithful diarist who often enlivens his entries with pencil sketches of persons and scenes.

Sport for Workers

He is a good swimmer, having taken to the sea as a boy in his Wallasey home in Lancashire. The need of sport for the workers engaged in dismal conditions of labor was brought out by him during the centenary of the Tolpuddle Martyrs at Weymouth.

Some idea of the important part which Sir Walter Citrine plays not only in trade unionism but also in the general life of the Nation may be gathered from a reference to the numerous national organizations' of which he is a member. Last June he was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, while he serves on such bodies as the British Broadcasting Corporation General Advisory Committee, the Committee of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, etc., and was a member of the West India Royal Commission.

Sir Walter has been greatly helped by his wife, who has generally accompanied him on his various trips. But she is not on the present visit to the United States. Lady Citrine is a great helpmate, whom Sir Walter would be the first to acknowledge is all the greater help because she is not merely an echo of her husband, but an independent thinker. Their absorbing interest is music, especially classical music.

Though going primarily as the fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor, Sir Walter will also find time to meet many leading Americans during his stay across the Atlantic, and all those who come into contact with him will realize they are dealing with a leader whose sincerity, breadth of outlook, and experience, indicate that he may play a still greater rôle in British industrial politics, if not in an even wider sphere.

C. I. O. 'Through' With Lewis But Aides Still Back Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20—The hope of labor peace has gone glimmering for the moment at least from this convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but under conditions which more than ever turn the spotlight on the status of one stormy figure, John L. Lewis.

The simple fact is that Mr. Lewis has momentarily impaired his influence with the C. I. O. rank-and-file by his part in the recent election, but at the same time he holds the adherence of the great bulk of the trade union bureaucracy officials and many of the delegates who comprise this convention. The representatives here sadly recognize that Mr. Lewis is under an eclipse with their dues-paying members back home but he still holds their own affection and also their votes on most matters of policy.

There are some exceptions to this. Sidney Hillman's big Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is in open revolt, and it is supported by the United Textile Workers. Delegates of some of the mass production industries like steel, rubber and automobiles, who owe their position to Mr. Lewis, are on the fence. They frankly admit in private that he is "through," for the time being, with members back home.

This makes his resignation from the unpaid job of C. I. O. President almost compulsory and Philip Murray, Mr. Lewis's lieutenant for 30 years, can have the post if he will take it.

Mr. Murray, who was born in Scotland, but has a strong Irish brogue, follows Mr. Lewis in many ways, but supported President Roosevelt in the election. Before he will take the C. I. O. leadership he imposes certain conditions: that he have independence of action, unified support, and some sort of an anti-Communist resolution. These conditions will all probably be met.

Lewis Sitting Pretty

As for Mr. Lewis himself, he is sitting pretty in any case. He is the master of one of the strongest and richest unions in the country. Probably in the world. There are 600,000 miners in closed shops whose union dues of $1 or $2 a month are automatically extracted by the check-off.

That means in fair times an annual income of perhaps $10,000,000 a year which is a lot of money in any company. But the feature of Mr. Lewis is that he is not basically interested in money. Power, perhaps; but above all he is intent on organizing the unorganized, and with the United Mine Workers as a pocket-book he has done in the past five years what, from any standard, is an amazing job. Mass production industries have been organized, and with a defense boom now under way, the process should grow faster. That is, provided always that the C. I. O. stays intact, and that it does not suffer curbs by joining the more conservative groups who have hitherto controlled the A. F. of L. Mr. Lewis blames them for holding back mass organization before the C. I. O. seceded.

That is the real background to what happened here yesterday. Representatives of the Clothing and Textile Workers pleaded for a more placatory resolution toward the A. F. of L. The militant C. I. O. groups, led by Mr. Lewis, refused. Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers are now uncertain in their C. I. O. allegiance. They only paid their C. I. O. dues a few days before this convention—a delay for which they are being constantly twitted. They have seen two original C. I. O. unions, David Dubinsky's Ladies' Garment Workers (rival of Mr. Hillman's Amalgamated), and Max Zaritsky's Millinery Workers, go back to the A. F. of L. They are hesitating as to whether to do the same thing. And yesterday instead of being urged to stay, they were assailed by Mr. Lewis, and subjected to hoots and boos by other delegates during Mr. Lewis's spirited address.

No "Canned" Speeches

This was a remarkable affair from any viewpoint. All speeches before this convention are extemporaneous. The press is getting no "canned speeches" in advance. It adds immeasurably to the excitement and puts to shame most political conventions. Mr. Lewis started to say "a few words" yesterday at 4:37, and finished at 5:30 on the dot with no abatement of interest the whole time. As a forensic performance and for its own narrow purpose it was a tour-de-force.

Mr. Lewis silenced his critics, shut and slammed the door to A. F. of L. peace, heaped insults on William Green and came close to drawing the racial issue in attacks on Messrs. Dubinsky, Zaritsky, and Hillman.

"There is no peace because you're not yet strong enough to command peace on honorable or equal terms," he told the delegates frankly. "I had no illusions about that five years ago and I have none today. And I am not weary of that fight," he added.

"I came from a breed that has fought through the centuries, and doesn't yield easily," he declared, after referring to the "piercing wailing and lament of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers," and he added "in addition to all that I don't have any inferiority complex."

Mr. Lewis needs conciliate no one in the C. I. O. as long as he holds the Mine Workers, and nobody here really believes he will lose the Mine Workers, however unpopular his recent political switch.

Hillman Defends Course at Convention

Continued from Page 1

does not co-operate with national defense may be guilty of sabotage.

Recalling that in its five-year career the C. I. O. had not accomplished "all its objectives," he pleaded for patience with the Defense Council which had been at work "only five months."

Mr. Hillman's tone was conciliatory.

Mr. Lewis sat directly behind him.

800,000 Put to Work

With 800,000 idle men put to work in the past three months, he said, the unemployment problem may be "licked" when the C. I. O. meets next year.

"I have the complete support of the President of the United States," Mr. Hillman shouted, unleashing a demonstration from his followers.

Outside of the "Vultee situation' he said, strikes had been averted in all defense difficulties and this without coercion of labor.

As to the Labor Act, he pleaded to workers to "give me a chance." In any case, he said, workers would not wish him to do anything, "handicapping national defense."

Mr. Hillman took up point by point the criticisms made against him by left-wing labor groups, and discussed in detail the representation of union leaders in national defense machinery.

In impassioned tones, he pointed to Europe.

"I hope you are not resting under delusions that it can't happen here," he cried. "Where is free labor in France? Labor leaders in Europe are in concentration camps," he cried.

Labor Will Co-operate

"I know that labor will co-operate in national defense as much as any section of the community." He exclaimed.

There was a scattering of applause at this but many delegates still sat silent.

Labor must reach its objectives "through the democratic process, and through no other process," he continued. "Labor makes progress when it unites its forces," he said in reference to the American Federation of Labor.

"I know there are elements that cannot participate in the democratic process" he shouted, "because their higher loyalty is to other organizations. What matters if they take orders from Rome, Berlin, or Moscow, they are all the same."

He denounced Communism in the labor field. "These people are a menace in the labor movement," he cried.

Mr. Hillman concluded his speech with a personal tribute to Mr. Lewis for "sticking to his guns" and urged nomination of Philip Murray to succeed Mr. Lewis if the latter stepped down as C. I. O. head

Mr. Hillman shook hands with Mr. Lewis as he concluded.

Hillman Cites Gains

Mr. Hillman was met by applause, confined, however, to certian sections of the hall. He began deliberately stressing C. I. O. organizational gains of the past five years. He said he would have liked to have been present at the session yesterday, but that he had spent the day with Eugene Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, attempting to bring its policy into line with the national defense policy.

He noped also soon, he said, to meet the head of the Ford Company. This announcement created a sensation, for it is the alleged violation of NLRB decisions by these companies and their receipt of big defense contracts that more than any other one thing is resented by the C. I. O., and that has played into the hands of Mr. Lewis.

With obvious reference to Mr. Lewis' attack on him, Mr. Hillman said he harbored no resentment. In impassioned tones he urged delegates to take no action that they might later regret.

"I have seen labor leaders come and go," he said. "The history of labor is division, and every time we divide the enemy moves in."

There has never been a suggestion that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers would leave the C. I. O., he said.

The first clash of the day came over a housing resolution critical of the New Deal.

Irving Abrahmson, member of the Amalgamate, and leader in the New Jersey Industrial Council, denounced the fact that no praise was accorded President Roosevelt in this or any of the resolutions.

Americans Quit Orient On Two Rescue Vessels

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20 (AP)—The American liners Washington and President Taft left this afternoon with 502 Americans who boarded the vessels here to quit the Orient on advice of the United States State Department.

Aboard the Washington, announced by officials as the last special evacuation vessel, were 436 passengers. Some 700 additional Americans are to be picked up at Manila before the liner heads for San Francisco.

Sixty-six Americans boarded the President Taft here. Others, from Manila and Hongkong, already were aboard, and more are to be picked up at Kobe and Yokohama.

It is estimated 3,000 Americans will have left China by Jan. 1, but 4,000 to 5,000 will remain.

Virginia Firm Signs Contract With C. I. O.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20—J. L. Camp, Jr., head of the Camp Manufacturing Company, at Franklin, Va., has announced that the concern has signed a one-year contract with its lumber plant workers providing for a 10 per cent increase in wages. The increases become effective in the work week beginning today.

The contract will cover between 475 and 500 workers in the lumber plant, Mr. Camp said, and was signed with a local union affiliated with the C. I. O. The union was designated as bargaining agency for the employees in an election held last summer, and negotiations toward this first contract with the company have been under way for the past several weeks.

Had Right of Way Even Near a Bomb

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The street was unusually empty as Lord Trenchard, Former Commissioner of London's police, walked down it.

"When I got to the end," he recounted today, "a policeman saluted me and said: 'You walked over a time bomb, sir'."

"Why didn't you stop me?" Lord Trenchard asked.

"Oh, we recognized you, sir," the policeman replied.

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Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—BAY STATE ROAD
232-236-264-270—Exclusive Apts.
Moderate rentals owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River. Outside exposure 4 minutes to Park St. 4 and 5 rooms only. Electric refrigeration, newly decorated. Resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each building.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS.—Heated and furnished apt., 3 bedrooms; available for immediate occupancy. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., Venice Apartments, new, close in; sunny garden, boat dock; by week, month or season. 1000 S. E. 2nd St.

BEAUTY SHOPS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Rose Beauty Salon, specializing in all branches of beauty culture. Evening appointments arranged. 168 Claremont Avenue. Mo. 2-5920.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

IF seeking a rest or vacation come to my country home in quiet village; home cooking; 30 miles Boston, Mass. MRS. R. C. BILLS, Amherst, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

VICTORIAN sofa, hand carved, good condition; reasonable price for quick sale. Eliot 8644, Box G-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN Repaired and Remodeled Fur Coats on hand and made to order Budget if desired. Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 15 West Street, Boston. Han. 5871

THANKSGIVING We gratefully acknowledge with thanks the generous response to our Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor during the past year. CHARLES E. MORRIS, "Furs at Exceptional Values Always," 330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S nurse—2 small children in suburban home; references, V-4, 2615 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Center hall house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths second floor; 4 bedrooms, 1 bath third floor; living room, music room, kitchen, pantry, porch; beautiful surroundings opposite Woodland Road. 1200 Murry Hill Ave.

SOUTHERN colonial brick and frame, 6 rooms, game room, electric kitchen; corner location; brick garage. Tel. Needham (Mass.) 1788-W.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Folks gone South will rent their 7-room house furnished; oil heat, garage; reasonable rent to desirable party. Telephone evenings Kirkland 3021.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $10 2122 Colonial Mattress Co., 608 Dudley Street, Boston

MILLINERY

HATS Made to match coats. Your own fur or cloth used. Individual styles. Also restyling. GILLESPIE, 24 West Street, Boston, Shop 507

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

MUSIC

STREAMLINE MODULATION CHART by Grace White, 17 ways of changing key. Beautiful effects. Exact, self-explanatory. 50c. Godard Piano Co., Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings, $15. 11 W. 42 Street, Suite 1960. Tel. Wa 3-7451.

TO CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT we offer space proportionately in exchange for services. Matz, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004

PAYING GUESTS

COMFORTABLE home, rooms, bath; first floor; open fires. MRS. D. G. KNOX, Aiken, S. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

Alford Bros., Realtors Newton—Wellesley—Weston Massachusetts BIG. 3006

HOMES *For Sale or Rent* In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE ANDREW HAYE & SON 135 North Ave. Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Plfd 6-1617

ROOMS AND BOARD

YEADON, PA., 634 Yeadon Avenue—Family 3 adults; 14-minute train ride center Philadelphia; 5-minute walk to train. Call Madison 4368-R evening.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; well heated; near Boardwalk and church; $1.00 daily per person (2 in room). HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Warm, clean, attractive rooms; running water, innerspring mattresses. Com. 0162. Miss Slack.

BOSTON, 404 Marlboro St.—Large sunny room, private bath, twin beds; also small room suitable for gentleman. Tel. Com. 8830.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated rooms, near bath; tray service, board optional; near subway, stores. Longwood 5659 mornings, evenings.

BRONX, N. Y., 2623 Sedgwick Ave., Kingsbridge—Twin beds; 1 or 2 business ladies; transit convenience; private family. Apt. F, entr.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms with unusual home privileges; conveniently and nicely situated. Eliot 8644, Box G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates — Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

MIAMI, FLA.—Newly furnished, freshly decorated, large, light, airy rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; one block from First Church; attractive moderate rates. 212 N. E. 18th St.

N. Y. C., 170 West 73rd (3A)—Ideally located, large, sunny corner; newly decorated; private bath, kitchen privileges; business people.

N. Y. C.—Large, pleasant furnished room with 3 windows, overlooking Central Park; private family; breakfast if desired. Write Box K-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., West 84th St.—Very clean, nicely furnished studio; elevator; near church; suitable business person; $5.00. SC 4-2966, SIMPSON.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave., Apt. 4-N—Large, comfortably furnished, kitchen privileges, convenient transit. Su. 7-7620.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Riverside Drive (103th St.), Apartment 122—Single room, private bath, private family; $7.00 weekly.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished room adjoining bath, with use of small study room; excellent transportation. 113 W. Apsley St., Davenport 2259.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries, C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, white American, middle aged, single, clean character. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

YOUNG man would like part-time work—carpentry, painting, furniture refinished; work done in your home; reasonable. (Boston). Phone Com. 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Housekeeper-Nurse, experienced, wishes part-time work. Murray Hill 2-7764, N. Y. C.

Lady desires to serve part time, care for children or read aloud to adult; best references; competent. Write Box Z-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE woman wishes position as housekeeper for business people. Mrs. Henrickson, 232 E. 60th St., N. Y. C. REgent 4-6372.

WOMAN (colored) desires position, part time or light work; experienced. 367-A Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 2-2935.

YOUNG lady, competent, adaptable, desires position as companion. Write Box B-56, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED—Church in metropolitan New Jersey, salary $30 per month. Write Box B-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ELSIE AUGENBLICK, 342 MADISON AVE., N. Y. C.—Expert Stenographer-Typist. Manuscripts—Plays—correctly typed. 24-hour service. VAnderbilt 6-0492-3.

TAILORING

MANNIS—CUSTOM TAILOR
472 Stuart Street, Boston, near Dartmouth
Suits $45 up, Overcoats $35 up. Also ladies' work.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

OPERATIC CONCERT SINGER European background; will accept pupils $2.00 per hour. MOnument 2-9772, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. Co., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. OL. 4-4400. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 2 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7980

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Be Sure and See Our Table Style Show
In the Design-a-Home-Shop on the 7th Floor
Five different tables, each one correct in every detail for a different occasion. There is a Formal Dinner Table, a Breakfast Table, a Luncheon Table, a Russel Wright Setting and a "Turkey" Table.
Fresh floral decorations, courtesy of Charles Fischer.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 1700 Pacific Ave.

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 1042 ATLANTIC AVENUE (Cor. Atlantic and New York Aves.)

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIBB GIVES GOOD VALUE
A wise purchase of a used car can be made at our outdoor sales place at Central and Burnett Streets.
GIBB CHEVROLET CO.
East Orange, N. J. Or. 3-6790

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 3-9600

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

Fuller Brush Company
Representative
S. WURZEL
27 James Street
Englewood, N. J.

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng 3-2245

ENGLEWOOD COAL & LUMBER CORP.
Coal—Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber—Mason Materials
Phone Englewood 3-3700

HACKENSACK

LAW INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford Products with BenneHeed Service Since 1919
BOULEVARD MOTOR CORP.
2392 Boulevard at Communipaw Ave.
Delaware 3-3400, Jersey City, N. J.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

"STETSON"
The world's most famous hat at $5.00
There's no equal—complete assortments in our Hat Department
LEO GOTTLIEB
96 MONTICELLO AVENUE

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

MADISON

Eight-Piece
Apple Dessert Set
$1 a Set
BRIGGS & ROBERTS
91 Main Street

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Dromedary Gingerbread	19c pkg.
Crosse & Blackwell—Orange Marmalade	2 jars 49c
Tomato Juice, qt. bottles	2 for 39c
Bovril (cubes)	15c and 29c

177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Electrical Contractors
BOGART and HANSEN
568 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-6870

Gifts for Christmas
BOOKS STATIONERY ART WARES
LEATHER GOODS FRAMES CAMERAS
GAMES
Madison
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

CHINA
Choose from our exclusive patterns in Lenox, Haviland or Syracuse true American China
66 BROAD ST Wiss 24 W. PARK ST NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 months $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: MArket 3-5766

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8558, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Foods

183 Main Street
Or 3-{7055 7056
A Specialty

It pays to shop at
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 3-2243

Orange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Road

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

We operate our own plant
A. VOLK & SONS
Cleaners—Tailors
Cold Storage Vault on Premises
110 Valley St. SO 3-0100

SICKLEY BROS.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Ave. SO. 2-1840

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CAKE BOX
Home Baked Bread and Pastries
225 East Front St. Tel. 6-3808
Near Strand Theatre

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
A Complete Beauty Service
Gymnasium Facilities
615 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-9281

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Also MONARCH PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
442 East Fifth St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4262—6-4563

READE'S Strand
Phone Pl. 6-3500
Now Thru Thursday, Nov. 28th
Knute Rockne—All American
with
Pat O'Brien — Gale Page

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INCORPORATED
INSURORS REALTORS
57 Mt. Vernon St., Ridgefield Park
Phone Hackensack 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel Ridge 6-3053

Le ROY
HAIRDRESSER
for
Discriminating Women
33 OAK STREET RI. 6-4055

THE CHIMES TEA ROOM
Luncheon 11:30-2, Tea 2-5
Dinner 5:30-8
189 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Ridgewood 6-3044

To Encourage Early Christmas Shopping
A 10% REDUCTION on all Cash Purchases is offered by
THE QUALITY SHOP
8 SHERIDAN AVENUE, HOHOKUS
From Nov. 25th to Dec. 7th

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
SAY IN THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-2346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE LYNDHURST RUTHERFORD 2-0075

Park Hardware Company
Double Roasters, all sizes
Pyrex Pie Plates
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W G SAVAGE Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

Meyer's Service Station
TIRES GAS
BATTERIES OIL
Philco Radios
Cedar Lane TEA. 6-5430

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
519 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Handbags *Gloves*
FAMOUS MAID
Hosiery Shops
Lingerie 18 So. Broad Street
Also 1 East State Street
Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

Experience has taught us to use and recommend Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil

Julius Brueggeworth
Painting and Decorating
1608 Kerrigan Avenue
Union City, N. J.
Telephone PAlisade 6-5668
Dutch Boy Paint jobs can be financed through the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan.

B. S. ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
119 48th St., Union City, N. J., nr. B'way
Tel. Pal. 6-9648

PAlisade 6-9506
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1388, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

COSTA'S ICE CREAM
WHITMAN'S CANDIES
KEMP'S NUTS
DARBY'S DRUG STORE
South Ave. at Summit Tel. We. 2-1198
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW
thousands of blooms in a wide range of colors
VISITORS WELCOME
Doerrers Conservatories
167 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-2400
WESTFIELD, N. J.

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

This Christmas A Fine Portrait
The Baby's Picture or the Family Group would be appreciated
Appointments Arranged Now
WESTFIELD STUDIOS, Inc.
Ted Covalence—Photographer
232 E. Broad Street Westfield 2-0239

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
305 E. 8th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
309 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

THANKSGIVING GREETINGS
LESS WORK FOR MOTHER
Serve Pumpkin and Mince Pies made at the
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-2250
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

ELITE BARBER SHOP
106 Elm Street
(Next door to Western Union Office)
Expert shear haircutting—Special Attention to Children

WEST NEW YORK

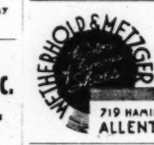
L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"



Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER

Edgmont
BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-381, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery for Gifts, easy to mail

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HOUSEWIFE BAKERY
— For Thanksgiving —
Delicious Fruit Cakes
English Style Plum Pudding
Mince and Pumpkin Pies
Tea Cookies—Date Snacks
822 STATE STREET PHONE 45-200

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Steinway and Other Rebuilt Grands

J. H. TROUP
Harrisburg and Lancaster

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Haverford

THE NANCY ALICE
HAVERFORD
"The unusual in gifts"
Lamps, Coffee Tables, Lingerie, Bed Jackets and Informal Robes
Fine Leather Christmas Cards

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

KESWICK
theatre
In Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

GLENSIDE'S BOOK SHOP
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Toys
Read all the latest books
Open Evenings — 11 Wesley Ave.

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Deliver of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

THE CLOVER SHOP
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL
Easton Rd. at Mount Carmel Ave.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

REYNOLDS
Store of Famous Shoes
Jenkintown, Penna.
Authorized Agency for
EDWARDS
CHILDREN'S SHOES
and other Shoes
Men's • Women's • Children's

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
VISIT US
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

Flo-Jean
Afternoon and Evening Gowns in the Holiday Mood
OPEN EVENINGS
613 West Ave., Jenkintown
Og. 985

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place Ogontz 4211

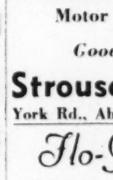
"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BRAUER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 122 Majestic 0265

TWIN ARTS STUDIO
HELEN RIDDELL HOLCOMB, MUS. B.
Soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Jenkintown, Pa.
Private and Class lessons:
THE SINGING VOICE
THE SPOKEN WORD
600 Cloverly Avenue Ogontz 5961

RUSSELL SMITH, Inc.
Tables — Chairs and other beautiful, practical gifts for the home.
OGONTZ 4661
416 YORK ROAD

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
903 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

To Express Our Gratitude we wish you an enjoyable
THANKSGIVING DAY
The Du Bois' and Employees of
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. BROAD—5603 N. BROAD

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
309 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

MASTER KRAFT
Oil Burners
Magee Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
COAL—KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Ontario and C Streets
Reg. 6838 East 7039

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Make Men Folks Happy at Thanksgiving Dinner
Order a long silver stuffing spoon.
Antique English, A. D. 1839 .... $15.00
Colonial Reproductions $9.50
113 SOUTH 12TH STREET

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 8339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. H. Alexander & Co.
Stationery Printing
Engraving
ATTRACTIVE GREETING CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
308 Diamond St., Pittsburgh

READING

KENTCRAFT
The last word in quality
SUITS and TOPCOATS
for men—sold exclusively at
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

We carry a full line of choice Gifts, including many practical ones, and not all are expensive. We welcome you to look over our stock.
Germaine
418 FRANKLIN ST. DIAL 5730

ST. LAWRENCE
Elsinore
MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Apparel Gifts are always welcome
Play Santa-Claus This Year!
Santers

H. H. Burschel Estab 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel
DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton North 2nd Fellows Street

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
Christmas Gifts for Him
Bondstreeters Key Cases
Brief Cases Zipper Bags
Billfolds Belts and Buckles
211 N. Washington Avenue

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8246

Worn with Pride . . . Treasured Forever!
Gifts from
N. B. LEVY'S
Jewelers 420 Spruce Street

Community Book Shop BOOKS
Toys—Games
Cards
COR. SPRUCE AND ADAMS

LET US INSURE
YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 North Main Ave. and 600 Brooks Bldg.

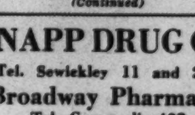
SEWICKLEY

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402



Krape's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Draperies Slip Covers
Upholstering
422 Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 1383

Select Food Market

Headquarters for THANKSGIVING Poultry
Tel. Sewickley 1900
510 Beaver St.

HIGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.
A cheery and comfortable winter
With our
Fireplace Equipment or
Radiant and Circulating Heaters

SWARTHMORE

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla
Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

UPPER DARBY

VOGEL'S flowers
Blvd. 45
Deliver and Telegraph Anywhere
When it is a matter of quality
7032 W. Garrett Road, Upper Darby
17 and Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
RITTENHOUSE 8813

STEWART'S
CLEANERS, TAILORS
FURRIERS
Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Wraps
Zippers replaced and repaired
7046 Marshall Road Blvd. 2525

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave. Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKINSBURG

Christmas Cards
Check the Christmas Cards you need. Then come in early and make your selections while our stock is complete.
KISER BROS.
755 Penn Avenue

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood St.
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

YORK

THE LINGERIE SHOP
19 South Beaver Street, York, Pa.
Now showing a complete line of Christmas Underwear, House Coats and Robes
Featuring the famous Radelle Slips and Undies

WEST YORK INN
• Breakfast • Luncheon
• Dinner • Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
'phone 52258

THE ACCESSORY SHOP
Gloves, Bags, Hose
Hankies
COSTUME JEWELRY
23½ SOUTH BEAVER STREET

Christmas Again!
May yours be a happy one
ANNA HERR FRANTZ
Distinctive Gifts
YORKTOWNE HOTEL—YORK, PA.
Prices reasonable—Come and see

For Better Clothing, Hats—Furnishings
McFALL'S
50 W. Market St., York, Pa.

The Runkle Furniture Co.
108-110 E. Market St., York, Pa.
Known for our low prices and Furniture of Character
Interior Decorator's Service. You are cordially invited to come in and browse

Where to buy Fine Candies
Home-Made Cakes, Breyers Ice Cream, Novelties and Favors, Jellies, Honey, Maple Sugar and Syrup, Gifts and Greeting Cards.
RAY-MAE SHOP
146 EAST MARKET STREET, YORK, PA.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $ for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Bigotry — *Big'-ut-ri* (both *i*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Signifies obstinate devotion to a party or to a religious opinion. It is a word of undetermined origin; and in pronunciation of it, no especial care for the *o* is called for. The letter may be plentifully obscured.

Cement—*Se-ment'* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, second short).

The Latin word from which it comes (*caementum*, "quarried stone," and later, "fragments") may have been a workman's invention, whether or not based on the verb *caedere*, "cut."

Eliseus (Luke 4:27)—*El-i-se'-us* (first *e* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second *e* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Herb (Ps. 104:14)—In America, preferably *urb* (*u* as in *urn*); in Britain, preferably *hurb*.

The classic *herba* finds itself in English as *herb*, one letter the less and meaning unchanged. But at one time in its history as an English word its spelling began *y-a* instead of *h-e*. Even now, the pronunciation *yarb* can be heard in certain rural localities. Contrary ideas prevail with regard to the initial sound for "herb." Shall the *h* be aspirated or not? Webster's recommends silent *h*, although this authority speaks for American practice only, and notes that British favor is for *h* aspirate.

Iota—*I-o'-ta* (*i* long, *o* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

The name of the Greek letter *ι*, a character made by the writer's slightest stroke or the sculptor's least incision. The word is used to emphasize the idea of smallness, and is often uttered with almost as much stress on the first syllable as on the second.

Letteth (II Thess. 2:7)—*Let'-eth* (both *e*'s short).

Carries the ancient meaning of "hinder" or "restrain." Old translators leave the passage uncertain. *He who now letteth* stands for a Greek article and participle meaning "the one now restraining." A modern version adds the word *it*, referring to *disobedience*, used just before, and construes: "he who is now holding it in check."

Naaman (Luke 4:27) — *Na'-a-man* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short as in *account*).

Necromancer (Deut. 18:11)—*Nek'-ro-man'-ser* (first *e* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* short, second *e* as in *maker*).

This word, which is a Greek compound derivative meaning "one who makes inquiry of the departed," so exactly represents the idea of the two words of the original Hebrew text, that modern translators retain it without attempt at change.

Occultism — *O-kul'-tiz'm* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *u* short, *i* short).

A convenient formation from the Latin which goes back to an agricultural word, *occulere*, "to cover," as with earth in the planting of shrubs. Signifies "practice of hidden arts," implying more or less magic.

Peremptorily—*Per-emp'-to-ri-li* (first *e* as in *maker*, second short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, both *i*'s short). Time was when persons careful of their pronunciation held the accent back on the *per*; and even Webster's, in an edition of other days, favored the recessive stress, quoting majority opinion in support. More lately, no doubt falling in with a popular trend, Webster's advises accent on the *emp*, and quotes, as before, supporting authorities. It is plain that Webster's, however strict in some particulars, willingly acknowledges the tendency of spoken language to shift stresses as well as vocal values.

The word descends from the late Latin adjective *peremtorius*, "destructive," with hint of suddenness and finality. These connotations more or less survive in the English adverb.

Samaria (Acts 8:5) — *Sa-mar'-i-a* (first and third *a*'s as in *sofa*, second as in *care*, *i* short). In recognition that different regions, particularly of the United States, have their own ways of qualifying the second *a* in this word and in words like it having an *a* followed by an *r*, Webster's simply advises a circumflex *a*. Under such recommendation, agreement is reached, even if positive uniformity is missed.

Sarepta (Luke 4:26)—*Sa-rep'-ta* (both *a*'s as in *sofa*, *e* short).

Sorcery (Acts 8:9) — *Sor'-ser-i* (*o* as in *orb*, *e* as in *maker*, *i* short).

Comes through French from Latin, *sors*, "lot," "fate," with the idea of chance and dark doings.

Status — *Sta'-tus* (*a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The word has come down from Cicero's time meaning precisely what it meant then. Largely used in legal phraseology, but employed also in any formal talk or writing to indicate "recognized condition." Goes back to *stare*, "stand."

Stratum — Preferably *stra'-tum* (*a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

A direct Latin word, originally signifying anything spread out and laid down, light or heavy, "quilt" or "pavement." In modern times, adopted by natural scientists, it has come to signify a terrestrial formation, layer, or bed. In figurative use, the idea, taken from the geologists, of sediment or deposit seems often to be implied.

Susceptible — *Su-sep'-ti-b'l* (*u* clipped-short as in *circus*, *e* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*).

An adjective built upon the stem of the Latin verb *suscipere*, "take up." Signifies power and capacity for receiving an influence; or more often, inclination or tendency to be affected by something outside one's self, good or bad.

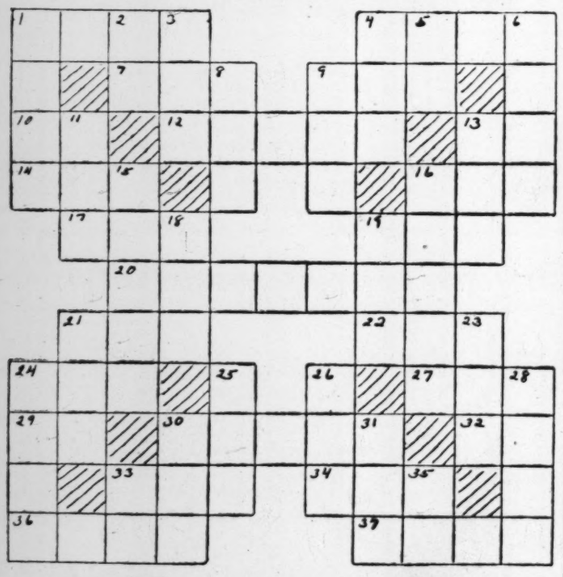
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A round, thick-shelled clam found on the Atlantic coast of North America.
2. Another name for the island of Crete.
3. Delaware, Ohio; Oct. 4, 1822.
4. It is situated in southeastern Asia, with China on the north, and Siam on the west; it is about the size of Texas.
5. A famous house, built by Lord Burlington, between Sackville and Bond Streets, London.
6. A range in northern Wyoming; 180 miles long.
7. A U. S. Army fort at Ayer, Massachusetts.
8. Three large caves at the 900-foot level of the Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico; discovered in 1939.
9. A city in central Illinois.
10. Russia.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



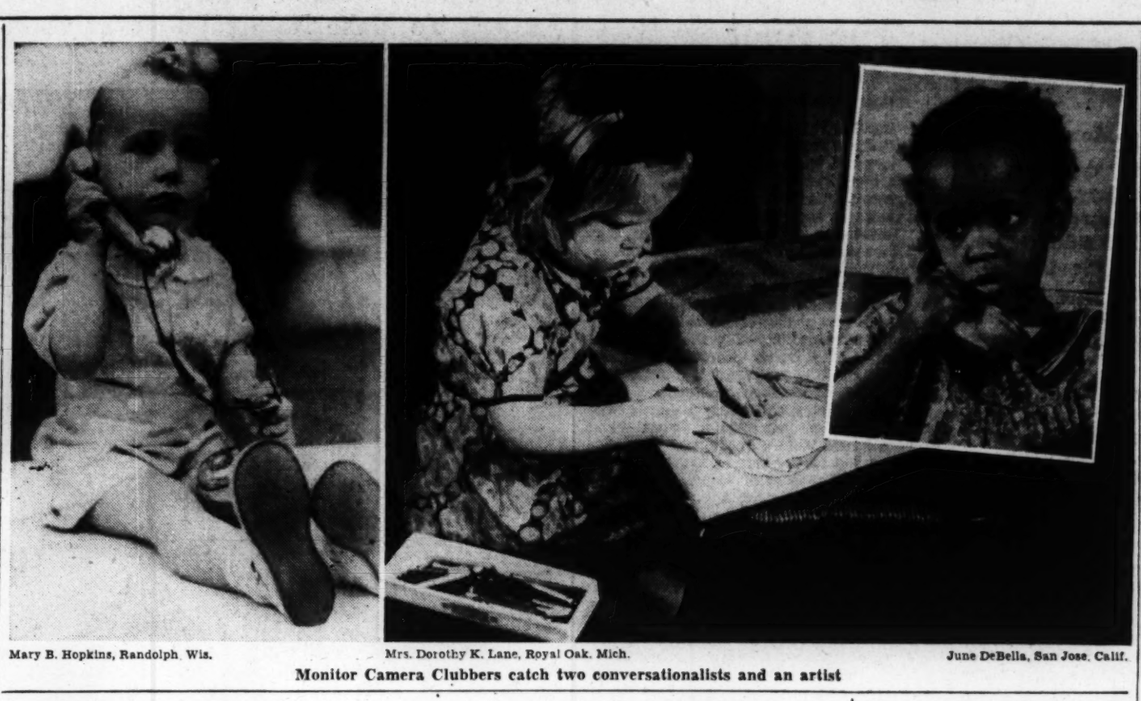
Across

1—What is often coupled with "kin"?
4—What opera takes place in Egypt, in time of Pharaohs?
7—A domestic swine is what?
9—What is a sprite?
10—What is the only State touching Maine (abbr.)?
12—If you emulated Goya, you would do what?
13—Exist.
14—What is any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver?
16—What was first name of Fawkes, English conspirator?
17—What was an old weight for wool?
18—Florida's singing tower was presented to public by whom?
20—What crustacean is mentioned in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
21—A joker is what?
22—To piece out.
24—Where is Lake Nipissing (abbr.)?
27—What fluid is used for writing?
29—What animal is noted for its strength?
30—What is used in manufacture of dentifrices and perfumes?
32—What prefix signifies "twofold"?
33—What is mark aimed at in curling?
34—Moisture in stone is what?
36—What wildcat often has tufted ears?
37—How would you describe Nestor?

Down

1—What is a male sovereign?
2—Symbol for thorium is what?
3—What is a twining Eurasian vine?
4—High in pitch.
5—What is title of well-known Kipling poem?
6—Vast multitude is what?
8—What is a mountain pass?
9—Where is Lake Windemere (abbr.)?
11—Rude house is what?
13—What bird breeds in colder parts of Northern Hemisphere?
15—Who is principal character in "The Man Without a Country"?
16—What Russian novelist was born in 1868?
18—What animal has been kept in domesticated state by man since prehistoric times?
19—What is the honey-producing insect?
21—What substance is secreted by 19 Down?
22—To conclude.
24—What is found in Pennsylvania mines?
25—A strong alkaline solution.
26—Bitter vetch is what?
28—What is any of certain birds of hawk family?
30—Where are Sierra Madre Mountains (abbr.)?
31—What is a hawthorn berry?
33—Ton (abbr.).
35—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis. — Mrs. Dorothy K. Lane, Royal Oak, Mich. — June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Monitor Camera Clubbers catch two conversationalists and an artist

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

Australian Bower Bird

It builds bowers in the undergrowth on the ground. So beautiful is it that Australians call it "Bird of the Gods." However, it raids orchards and does extensive damage to fruit crops. Although found only in Australia, New Guinea and the Papuan Isles, it is closely related to the common starling.

A Verse for Today . . .

For I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the LORD. — JER. 30:17.

In Lighter Vein

Local Pride

Tourist: My, what a beautiful sunset this is!

Native: Yeah, not bad for a small place like this, is it?—Commerce Gusher.

The Genius

"So Joe will make a fortune, you think?"

"Yes; he sells cellophane masks to keep children's faces clean while their mothers are getting ready to take them visiting."—Milwaukee Journal.

Better Form

Teacher: "James, write on the board: 'Richard can ride the mule if he wants to.' Now," continued the teacher when Jimmy had finished writing, "can you find a better form for that sentence?"

James: "Yes, ma'am, I think I can, 'Richard can ride the mule if the mule wants him to.' "—Gladstone Age Press.

No Time Like the Present

"Do you believe in giving two weeks' notice, mum?"

"That depends on—what is your name? You've only been here a few hours."

"Yes'm, but I don't believe in it myself, mum."

"Well, why bring up the subject now?"

"It's the only chance we'll have to talk about it, mum."

Ingenious

A member of a firm which makes novelties rushed into his partner's office with a rough model of something he had just thought of. It was pretty complicated.

"Look, he said; "I've got an ink-well, calendar, small clock, paper-weight, pencil sharpener—see. At the back of the calendar, place for stamps. Nice, eh? And look—this bronze dog is a fine decoration."

The other partner studied the contraption for a long time.

"It's superb," he said at last; but he added, sadly: "It lacks something. I don't know what, but—ah, I've got it." He pounded the table enthusiastically. "From somewhere should come music."—Tit-Bits.

—Grit

Where Would You Find—

1. A quahaug?
2. Candia?
3. The birthplace of Rutherford B. Hayes?
4. French Indo-China?
5. Old Burlington House?
6. The Big Horn Mountains?
7. Fort Devens?
8. The Palace of Pluto?
9. Decatur?
10. The country whose emblem is the sickle and hammer?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Like Unto Like

William J. Bryan on a visit to Japan attended a banquet given to the Admiral of the Navy. All present paid tribute to the Japanese naval leader. The time came to drink a toast. Those present lifted their champagne glasses, but there was a gasp of alarm as Mr. Bryan was seen to raise a glass of water. Some one grasped his arm and whispered that such a toast would be considered an insult.

The Great Commoner was equal to the delicate situation, and turning to the Admiral, said, "You won your victories on water and I drink to your health in water; whenever you win any victories on champagne I shall drink your health in champagne."

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Windows in Radio Studios Are Made Soundproof?

Sound is thought to travel through the air in waves. These waves travel outward in all directions from the source of the sound.

Like light, sound waves can be reflected, as is seen when words and other sounds bounce back, or are reflected from a large flat surface such as wall or cliff, to form an echo.

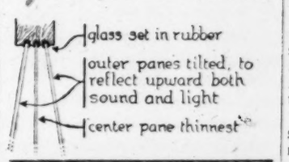
When sound waves strike a pane of glass, part of the sound is reflected, and part is transmitted through the glass. This is seen by the familiar fact that street sounds are louder when heard through an open window than through one that is closed.

A single pane of glass, however, would not provide sufficient protection in a radio studio, for some of the outside laughter and confusion would come through.

One way in which windows may be soundproofed is to make them of three panes of glass of different thicknesses, set in rubber to insulate the glass from the casing. The two outside panes are relatively thick glass and mounted so the top edges are slightly closer together than the bottom edges. The center pane is thinnest because it is the least likely to be broken.

Slanting the outer panes causes the sound waves to be reflected upward. The studio ceiling is usually of a special, soft, fibrous material which absorbs rather than reflects sound. This helps to prevent echoes in the studio.

Making the panes of different



CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM OF ONE TYPE OF WINDOW SOUNDPROOFING

thicknesses causes them to have different natural periods of vibration, so that the vibration of one pane will not set up sympathetic vibrations in another. Mounting the panes in rubber prevents their vibrations from being communicated to the wood surrounding the window. And the slanted position of the panes deflects downward the portion of the sound waves transmitted through them.

The combined effect of these features is to prevent sound waves from traveling through the window in either direction, thus making the window soundproof. An additional effect of slanting the outer panes is to lessen the reflection of light from the surface of the glass to the eye of the observer, making for greater transparency.—W. P. Keasbey.

Deeds of Kindness

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Recently, the writer had the privilege of motoring from one Western city to another, a distance of about 200 miles, with a representative of a large oil company. The car was painted white, and bore the company's name and the words "Service Car."

Naturally, the writer concluded that the car was out to service the company's own service stations along the way, but was much surprised, as we went along, to find that when a car was parked along the highway, the driver of the service car stopped and inquired if the motorist was all right, and, if not, he got out and endeavored to help.

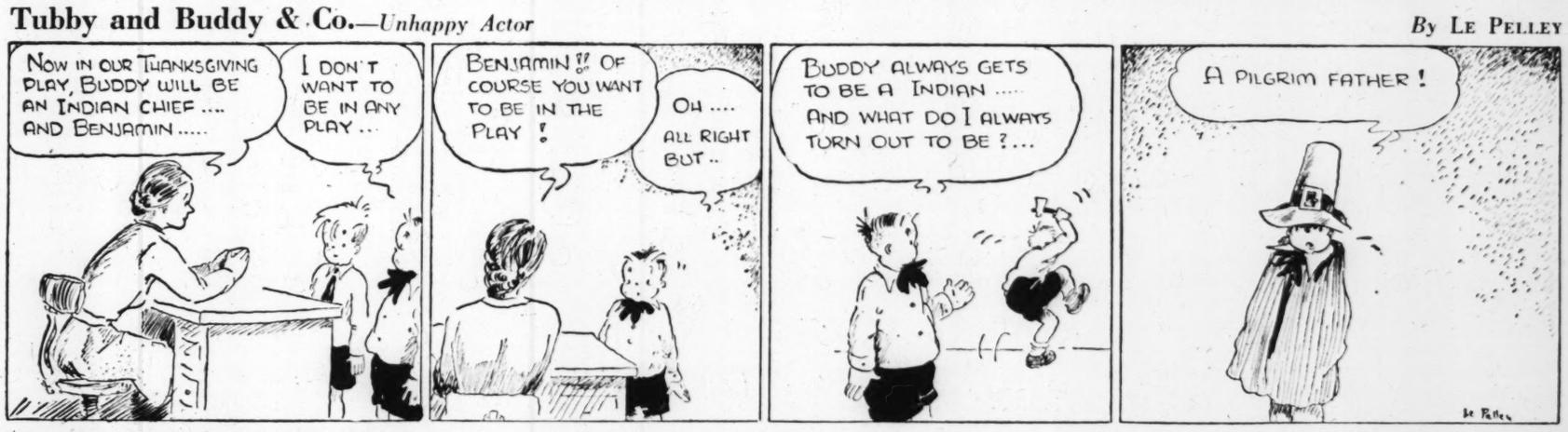
On expressing surprise at this service, I was told that the service man carried a can of gasoline and other material that might be needed, and supplied it free wherever the need arose.

The most outstanding "deed of mercy," as the driver called this service, was in the case of a truck parked on the highway where a jack was needed. This was supplied, and there was a further need of patching material. As the service car did not happen to have any of this in stock at the time, the driver went back six miles to the nearest town, purchased the material, and brought it to the truck driver.

It is true that this is a form of advertising, but a very nice form, indeed, where deeds of kindness are being done all along the way, proving that good is increasingly active in this old world of ours, even though so much evil seems rampant.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unhappy Actor*

By Le Pelley


NOW IN OUR THANKSGIVING PLAY, BUDDY WILL BE AN INDIAN CHIEF .... AND BENJAMIN .....
I DON'T WANT TO BE IN ANY PLAY ...
BENJAMIN !! OF COURSE YOU WANT TO BE IN THE PLAY !
OH .... ALL RIGHT BUT ..
BUDDY ALWAYS GETS TO BE A INDIAN ..... AND WHAT DO I ALWAYS TURN OUT TO BE ?...
A PILGRIM FATHER !

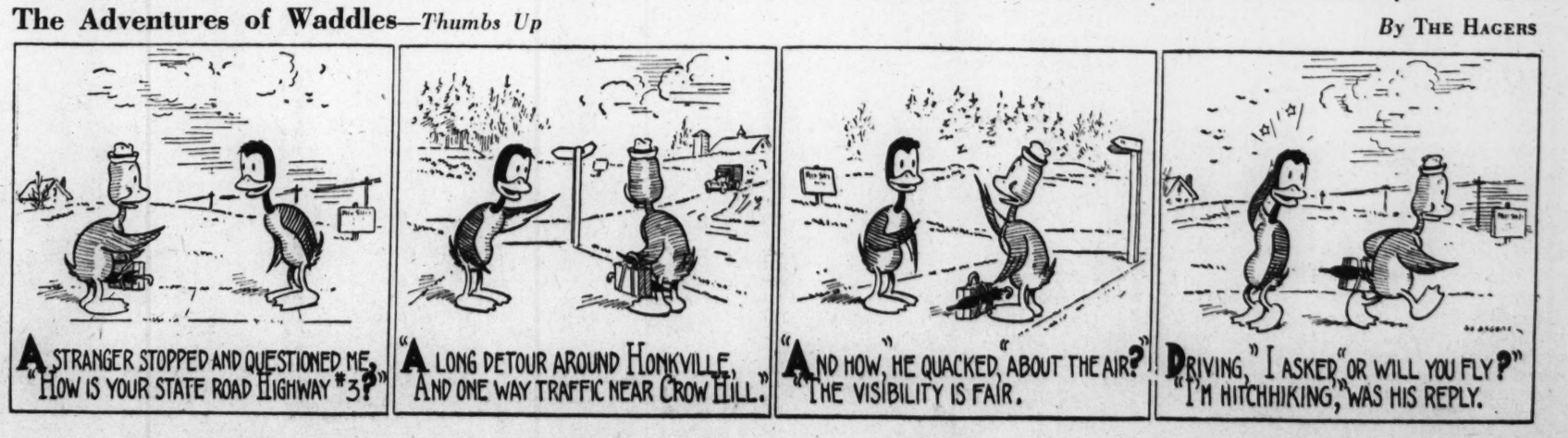
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*She's Not Very Flattering to Either of Us!*

By Rodgers

I went over to visit Betty Anne today and found her busy making sketches —
"Stop right where you are, Snubs, and I'll draw your picture" — she said —
"Wow, do I really look like that?" I wagged when she showed me what she had done —
But when I saw one she drew of herself, I felt better!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Thumbs Up*

By The Hagers


A STRANGER STOPPED AND QUESTIONED ME, "HOW IS YOUR STATE ROAD HIGHWAY #3?"
"A LONG DETOUR AROUND HONKVILLE, AND ONE WAY TRAFFIC NEAR CROW HILL."
"AND HOW," HE QUACKED, "ABOUT THE AIR?" "THE VISIBILITY IS FAIR.
DRIVING," I ASKED "OR WILL YOU FLY?" "I'M HITCHHIKING," WAS HIS REPLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

They Won't Go Home

The roof of the House of Representatives was supposed to be falling in; Administration pressure for adjournment was strong; Speaker Rayburn said he was all packed and ready to leave; one member insisted that to remain in session was to insult the President; and it was easy to argue that Congress deserved a holiday. But the House voted 191 to 148 to stay on the job.

Apparently the Representatives consider their work as essential as the President's. In July Mr. Roosevelt said: "Events move so fast in other parts of the world that it has become my duty to remain either in the White House or at some near-by point . . . where I can be back at my desk in the space of a very few hours." Recalling, too, that if they had accepted the White House suggestion that they go home in June most of the vast defense program, including conscription, would not have been set in motion, members of Congress have good reason to question present efforts to get them out of Washington.

While not charged with the immediate handling of foreign affairs, as the President is, Congress certainly has a vital part to play in the continuing conduct of the Government. Unless the United States is to have government-by-radio, public opinion should be responsibly expressed through Congress. This is so even on diplomatic matters such as the destroyer deal, where the Executive naturally takes the lead. And even diplomacy today depends largely on how rapidly and well the necessary military and naval forces to support it are prepared. Particularly can Congress be useful in seeing that the national defense program is quickly, efficiently and honestly carried out.

This function was well emphasized by Representative Church of Illinois when he pointed out that the duty of Congress was not ended when it appropriated funds. "We have the responsibility of seeing that the money is wisely spent," he said. At a time when a $10,000,000,000 expenditure is rightfully being rushed there is special need of watchfulness. For instance, some of the men going to camp now as draftees will find cantonments not completed on schedule and some camps will cost twice as much as estimated. Members of Congress properly reminded themselves that they might well consider that they also had been drafted for war work.

There are other measures such as the civil service bill, revisions of the Labor Relations Act, and the Walter-Logan bill to restrain arbitrary action of administrative agencies to which Congress should give attention. But its major and continuing care now may be national defense—including more active aid to Britain. Once upon a time the adjournment of Congress gave citizens a feeling of relief; today its decision to stay on the job has that effect.

New Taxes for Cities?

One of the great needs of the day in the United States is a new tax base for the large cities. The traditional policy of thrusting the local tax burden almost entirely on real estate is recognized more and more as unwise and inadequate. It is unwise because real estate—especially in the business districts—is no longer in a strong financial position. It is inadequate because the tax levy required to meet the social needs of a great city today greatly exceeds what real estate should be expected to yield, even if in sound condition.

This was emphasized by Prof. John F. Sly in his recent address to the American Municipal Association at Chicago. He holds that the time is at hand when municipalities must make abrupt changes from methods of the past. Real estate, he asserted, is no longer able to bear the huge cost of modern local government. Moreover, the process of tax collection is delayed and made costly by the taxpayers' resistance to what obviously is over-assessment.

Professor Sly did not mention any cities by name, but an example of the inadequacy of real estate assessments may be found in Boston. Official findings in that city place the average overvaluation at nearly 25 per cent. Many who have studied the trend of real estate, especially land and property values in downtown districts, agree with Professor Sly. New sources of revenue would ease the burden on real estate, thereby helping to stabilize land and property values. The need challenges the ingenuity of the taxing authorities.

Football, they say, is now "big business." Doubtless even the Vice-President in Charge of the Water Bucket draws a stipend.

"Weep No More"

The "young folks" doubtless are happy about it—"all merry, and happy, and bright." They couldn't have been better pleased, or their elders, either. For he is an old, old friend, and all of them sing his songs, from the time they are able to catch a pitch from a tuning fork and to follow the teacher's beat.

Yes, at long last, Stephen Collins Foster, the untutored genius who touched the hearts of his countrymen—and of the world—as have but two or three writers of songs, has been awarded a niche in the Hall of Fame at New York University. It is ninety-eight years since he wrote his first song and three-quarters of a century since he laid down his pen, ignored and neglected.

Now, will "my lady" please "weep no more," and likewise "all de darkies" "down in de cornfield"? This is a time for rejoicing. O Susanna, don't you cry for me! Uncle Ned, Louisiana Belle, let's have a little quick music, and maybe a breakdown! Old Black Joe, call back the days when your heart was young and gay! The one who made you to live has found a place among America's "immortals." The world gave him sorry return while he sang, but today—from Sydney to Saskatoon—that world pays him tribute. A bust in a marble colonnade merely proclaims that fact.

Religion and the Schools

In accordance with a State law, the Board of Education for New York City has inaugurated a plan to release children one hour a week from school to receive religious instruction in the faith of their choice. Among those who opposed the project at a hearing were many who were sincerely troubled because they believed this would inject into the city schools sectarian differences and intolerance. Others felt the principle of separation of Church and State was being violated.

However, the schools of New York City, in launching this plan, are not, as some people seem to think, taking a plunge in the dark. They are not even breaking virgin ground. As long ago as 1933 the United States Office of Education reported 218 cities and towns of forty States as carrying out this same kind of plan, and in the seven years since then the number has increased. In general the plan is reported successful. Intolerance has not been injected into the schools; there are evidences offered by young people that religious teaching has helped them in solving their personal problems.

As for the separation of Church and State, those who favor the plan point out that the schools take no part in its operation beyond excusing children to attend classes taught away from the school buildings and under the auspices of the various churches.

Pertinent to this whole question is the report of the latest White House Conference for Children in a Democracy that sixteen million of the thirty million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are receiving no formal religious instruction whatever. Furthermore, the apparent decline of informal religious instruction within the home seems to call for remedial measures.

Where the plan for releasing children to attend mid-week classes for religious instruction has received support, it has been sponsored by parents or other citizens gravely concerned over these conditions and active in pointing out the necessary Christian basis of democratic ideals. With Ellsworth B. Buck, Staten Island member of the New York City Board of Education, such men and women would say: "I think the world, country and city, can stand more religion, particularly at this time."

Kindness Pays Dividends

The thought expressed by a director of the Wisconsin Humane Society in Milwaukee recently, that more humane methods and care of animals would increase income of Wisconsin farmers 25 to 50 per cent, will doubtless be of interest generally. While we may regret that kindness should have to be presented on a pocketbook basis, such an appeal may have a desirable result. Proper education certainly must avert much carelessness and ignorance now held responsible for a large annual loss in livestock.

The coming of winter, already so sharp in the midwestern United States this year, is assuredly a challenge to all animal lovers to help in some way, however small, to protect the dumb servitors of city street and snow-touched dairy and farm.

The Bookshelf

Washington in Reappraisal

If Bernhard Knollenberg's WASHINGTON AND THE REVOLUTION (New York: Macmillan. $3.) does not start a war among the historians it will be only because there is already enough conflict on hand to suit the most ardent militarist without re-fighting the American Revolution. His "reappraisal" of that period is packed with academic dynamite.

Were the author anyone other than the librarian of Yale University and the publishers other than a well-established house, there might be a disposition to dismiss the book as muck-raking. Yet this would be difficult when a writer composes his story more largely of direct quotation from first sources than of his own argument.

In short Mr. Knollenberg believes that traditional history has given a distorted and over-eulogistic picture of General Washington's conduct of the war at the expense of General Gates, General Conway, and the Continental Congress. He says, "In my opinion the Conway Cabal was probably a myth."

There is no denying that Washington and several of his intimates firmly believed there was a conspiracy on foot during the dark winter of Valley Forge to displace him with General Gates as Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Knollenberg agrees that there was criticism of him, as there is bound to be of a military leader when things go badly, and avers it was the responsibility of Congress to take account of this, but denies there is evidence it reached the stage of a plot.

He assembles an imposing brief from the letters of the principals to indicate that the reputations of Gates, Conway, and the Congress have been ruthlessly and unnecessarily sacrificed by the more dramatic school of historians in order to build up the luster of Washington.

Mr. Knollenberg centers upon what he believes to have been a tendency in Washington toward self-justification under criticism, and levels his shafts even more at the readiness of historians to find scapegoats.

Yet this biographer freely admits that "Washington's qualities of greatness . . . tower above his limitations." Among these qualities he enumerates bravery, coolness, resourcefulness, rejection of sectionalism and nepotism, and above all, devotion to duty.

The attack calls up by comparison the two-volume GEORGE WASHINGTON by N. W. Stephenson and W. H. Dunn (New York: Oxford. $10.) published in April. Although this work is one which the Yale librarian pillories to an extent (his sharpest shafts are aimed at John C. Fitzpatrick's "George Washington Himself" and Louis M. Sears' biography), the narrative by the two professors of Scripps College commands respect for its completeness, readability, and feeling. It takes more than criticism to give a picture of a man, and the full-length biographies are essential to those who would understand why he is great in spite of either his own shortcomings or the romancings of panegyrists.

T. N.

Our Readers Say—

"Spend and Lend"—and Tomorrow?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the campaign is over, let us look forward with a view to solving pressing problems which cannot be lightly dismissed.

Inasmuch as the national debt appears headed for the 65 billion dollar point, with every indication that when this mark is reached it will again be increased, hasn't the time arrived for our lawmakers to give this subject some serious consideration?

Let the New Dealers prate about "spend and lend"; the wise men of the Nation agree that we cannot create Utopia through repeated borrowing. The idea is not only unsound but fundamentally fatal, as history records.

It is generally conceded that when the war ends, the world will be faced with the most harassing problems, with tens of millions seeking employment. The periods of reconstruction may well prove the most serious in history. Will growing deficits enable us to adjust ourselves to the new order, or solve our social problems? A fool's paradise may be temporarily pleasant but what of tomorrow?

EDMUND K. GOLDSBOROUGH

Washington

"West Point and Annapolis"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many people seem to have the opinion (expressed in the letter "West Point and Annapolis" on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor recently) that because the young men attending the Military and Naval Academies are appointed by Congressmen, they do not have the "innate qualification or enthusiasm for their task" of becoming officers in the Army and Navy. I, for one, believe this opinion to be incorrect, and not only that but also unfair to the large majority of Cadets and Midshipmen.

I attended the Naval Academy for two years, and later, since I did not graduate, a college in the same State from which the writer of the above-mentioned letter has written. It is my knowledge that the Midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy are just as sincere and conscientious as the average student in any other college in the United States. Of course, there are a few, but people like them are found everywhere, who do not appreciate what they have; but I say without hesitation that most of the Midshipmen are worthy of being in the Navy.

I am grateful for the privilege of subscribing to the Monitor. Its impartial coverage and constructive criticism of the news are of great value to me.

Philadelphia — A. KENNETH FORNEY

"Women of America, Awake!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

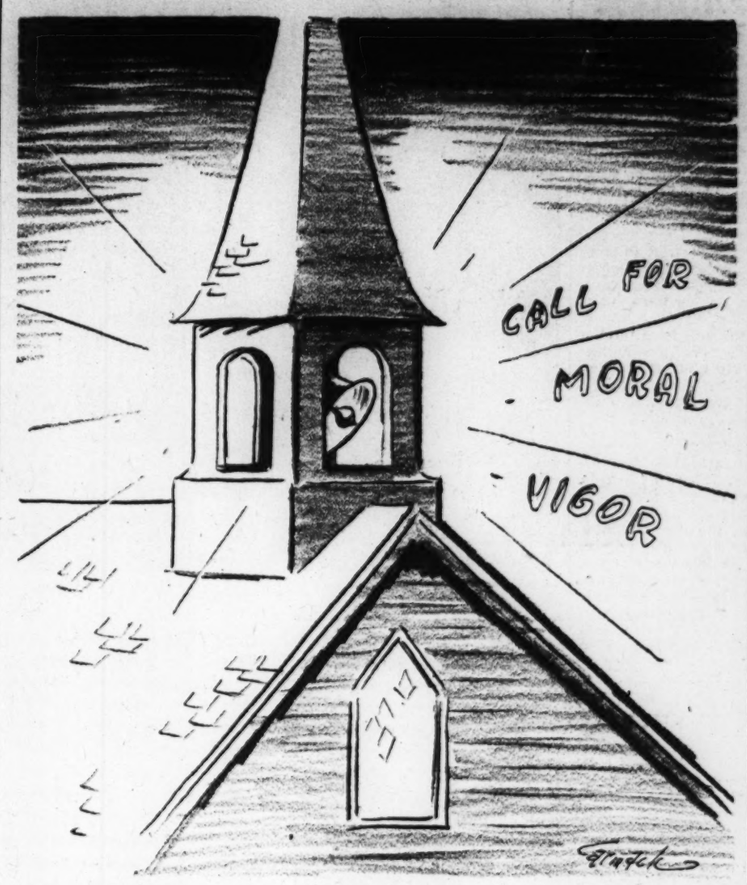
I wish to express my appreciation of Jessie Wiley Voils' article on "Women of America, Awake!" Having been born on the other side of the ocean, I saw the bondage my parents were under. When we arrived in this great and glorious land of Liberty on March, 1903, we felt like birds freed from a cage. I love America. God guide and protect her freedom always.

V. C.

Chicago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Make National Defense Complete



Stratford's Not Quite the Same

LONDON

Somehow Stratford seemed different from almost the first moment I set foot in it during the past summer. Several hotels had been taken over by the Government. A year ago it was expected that, with the immediate intensive bombing of London then anticipated, various officials would be sent down to Stratford to take up their quarters at these hotels, and therefrom conduct the affairs of the nation. But a lot of surprising things have happened since then, and the officials are still in London. Meanwhile, the commandeered hotels stand forlorn and untenanted, a dusty and half-torn paper notice fluttering on the shut door of the main entrance being the only narrator of their fate.

Every other kind of hotel, boarding house, and private lodging, was crowded. But, curiously enough, the service in the hotels allowed to remain open was even worse than the experience of those grown cynical by long residence in British hotels would lead them to expect. It would have been easier to coax a compliment out of a disgruntled mother-in-law than to find a hall porter to carry up one's luggage. The explanation of this is simple. Places like Malvern and Stratford, where there is an enormous influx of summer visitors, are in the habit of bringing in relays of spare-time waiters from the neighboring big towns to cope with the additional rush of business. But this year these occasional waiters were either in the fighting forces or munitions. Consequently, the hotels were greatly understaffed.

Yet in many ways Stratford was apparently unchanged. There was a drama summer school. The banks of the Avon were lined morning and afternoon with visitors in camp chairs lazily reading or knitting or gossiping in the shadow of the great red-brick theater. The theater itself was reasonably well-filled at every performance, while some presentations, such as "The Taming of the Shrew" on a Saturday evening, packed it to the doors. Within that comfortable playhouse, with its sliding and revolving stages, there was no sign of war—except the cheer that breaks out when Mr. Baliol Holloway as Philip concludes the performance of "King John"—not a popular play—with the rousing words:

> Come the three corners of the world in arms,
> And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
> If England to itself do rest but true.

Shakespeare's home, of course, is still there; and New Place, to which he moved towards the close of his successful career, with its small but lovely garden. The noble beech tree, near the house, in summer still shades as gratefully as ever all the flowers in his plays, which border in rich profusion of red, yellow, mauve, and primrose, the smooth lawn. And the gate into this garden—how many thousands have not passed through it?—still smites the ear, as it clashes back, as loudly as ever. We may not be allowed to ring our church bells any more, the B. B. C. may have been forced to abandon Bow bells as its interval signature, but it would take more than a war to stay the iron clangor of that discordant gate.

The restaurants are open. The streets are full of cars, for the petrol restriction has had the effect of curtailing long journeys rather than of cutting down the short shopping trips of visitors and housewives. There are everywhere cheerfulness and a sober optimism about the future. In this, as in its calm and sunshine and rich history, Stratford proves itself again essentially English. Never, in fact, has Stratford been more English than it is today.

And that, by the way, when I come to think of it, is really where the difference lies. Amidst the wide variety of English accents that struck the ear this year in Stratford, the note of the American was not heard. It is badly missed, for America has nobly and generously supported the Shakespearean cause in Stratford, besides having there its own authentic relic in the home of John Harvard. But it will return.

HAROLD HOBSON

Mirror of World Opinion

Appeal for Mercy

In darkness the world has ever turned to religion. Faith brings hope to all of us. . . .

Surely those who suffer themselves can see the dire need of restoring to war some semblance of humanity to make it at least war on men who can fight, not on helpless women and children who cannot.

No agency survives to make the effort except the church—not one church, but all churches. Here is a cause in which all can unite. Then let their responsible leadership act, calling in some neutral country—perhaps in isolated Switzerland or safer America—a convocation of all faiths, of all sects, of every group with faith in a true God. There should be but one aim—stopping the slaughter of the innocents. It is too much to expect peace from the obsessed forces in the world today. We can find out whether it is too much to expect mercy.—*Dallas* (Texas) *News.*

Britain's "Historical Mission"

There is no cause for any Englishman to have a feeling of superiority when he contemplates the spectacle of half-thoughts and quarter-policies that is now being revealed in the United States. We may deride the American delusion that it is possible to take any effective steps at all if you proclaim beforehand that they are to stop "short of war"; but we had the same delusion in 1935. We may deplore the slowness with which the Americans realize that it is easier to fight while you still have strategically-placed allies than to fight alone; but we made the same mistake in 1938. We may smile at the earnest discussion of how war can be waged without lowering the standard of living; but we have had the same crippling anxiety in 1939—and in 1940, too. The only solace we can draw from the spectacle is to discover that, after all the abuse that has been heaped by American writers on Great Britain for her blindness, her slowness, her effeteness, our brand of democracy is not discovered to be so much inferior to the American, when it comes to the acid test. We both share the same weaknesses and the same strengths. Indeed, it has become our historical mission to hold out in our fortress and give the Americans time to think things out. If we play our part, they will play theirs.—*The Economist*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Dictatorship in the C. I. O.?

By Frederick W. Carr

Apart from John L. Lewis personally, there is a question of major import to organized labor and the nation in the peculiar position in which the president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations now finds himself. This problem is the supercentralization of labor leadership. Mr. Lewis is the principal exponent of the trend in labor.

High concentration of authority in a single leader or headquarters is endorsed on one hand as simple efficiency, and criticized on the other as suppressing democratic rights of the membership.

In the case for a centralization such as Mr. Lewis has developed, his single-handed feat in negotiating the unionization of the United States Steel Corporation stands out as unique. The time had come when the chairman of the most powerful nonunion company in the country was ready to sign with a union leader.

Mr. Lewis carried through the automobile and coal strikes with a courage and tenacity that were remarkable. He practically established the C. I. O. Had his shoulders been less sturdy, efforts to unionize many of the big nonunion corporations would again have crumpled, as in the past. While he had government sympathy and help to a degree previously unknown, the task took a labor leader of remarkable ability.

* * *

It is in the field of internal labor organization that the issue of excessive centralization has grown up. This came first with Mr. Lewis in his insistence upon naming many of the executive officers of the districts (usually State-wide) of his own union, the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Lewis began appointing presidents and secretary-treasurers of districts during the depression, when the miners' union was nearly on the rocks in spots. But today there is obviously no reason why the members of a union which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this year should not elect their own district leaders. As it stood recently, Mr. Lewis designated the principal officers in thirteen out of the twenty-nine districts.

This has not been by unanimous consent, but when members seeking "autonomy" in the mine workers' biennial conventions objected, Mr. Lewis refused to return to the rank and file concerned the customary measure of local self-government. The conventions have sustained him.

As to the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis exercises entire control over the national office of the C. I. O.'s political wing, "Labor's Non-Partisan League." He also appoints State organizers, though several State leaguers proved contrary this fall. Most notably, however, he did not let the national league hold a convention this year, despite its business being politics, this a Presidential year, and others wanting a voice.

* * *

As to the C. I. O. organization itself, Mr. Lewis's appointment of an unusually large percentage of its officials who were from the miners' union—and generally first-class men—has frequently been commented on.

In this week's convention of the C. I. O. at Atlantic City, Mr. Lewis has seen to it that he has complete control of committees by naming his own people as the majority on each committee.

In the light of Mr. Lewis' policy of leadership, his Willkie speech proves very understandable. He obviously deemed that organized labor should follow its leader politically as well as industrially.

But in the judgment of many within and without his own organization, Mr. Lewis has carried centralization and one-man power too far.

The well-conducted labor union, as often said, has proved itself a school for democracy and a buttress to the democracy of the nation. Mr. Lewis has tended to discourage the democratic process of local self-government in his own union.

He concentrated an abnormal authority in himself in his management of the C. I. O. from the start.

He refused to give a voice to opposing political opinion in a labor organization whose purpose was purely political.

He then virtually asked C. I. O. members to accept his opinion as to who should be President of the United States.

This policy has not been altogether efficient. It has produced a division within the C. I. O., which is generally bad for any organization.

Some checks on undue centralization of power would be good for the labor movement.

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